

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WILBUR D. MILLS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, former Social Security actuary Bob Myers has written the following piece about former Ways and Means chairman Wilbur Mills. I thought my colleagues might be interested in reading it.

[From Contingencies, Sept./Oct. 1992]

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WILBUR D. MILLS

(By Robert J. Myers)

(This article was written in early 1977, when memories of the recent past were still fresh in my mind. But it was intentionally set aside to await publication at a later, suitable date. With the death of Wilbur D. Mills on May 2 of this year, it seems that that time has arrived.)

As a postscript, based on hindsight, several explanatory points are worth making. Most important, Mills, in the years after 1977, gave much of his time to working with Alcoholics Anonymous, to help others who had the same problems he had.

As to Social Security, I'm convinced that the 1977 legislative "solution"—which failed miserably in 5 years—would have been crafted much more skillfully, and probably satisfactorily, if Mills had been influential in the process. He certainly wouldn't have agreed to a financing strategy that did little more than let the plan just barely get by during its first few years—and then only if economic conditions were relatively good (unfortunately, though, they weren't). Why was the plan allowed to "skate on thin ice"? The reason is, by now, all too familiar: No politician wants his name linked with the "T" word: "taxes."

In March 1976, Congressman Wilbur D. Mills announced that he would not seek reelection after his current term of office expired. Thus came to a close a distinguished 38-year congressional career that is without parallel in the nation's history.

But history tends to remember only the most recent events in a person's record, and confine to oblivion his lifelong accomplishments. It is strange, and rather sad, that most people now associate Mills only with his illness (self-admitted alcoholism) in the early 1970s, rather than the many great achievements that preceded it.

MAINTAINING FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Perhaps I am merely swayed by my own bias toward actuarial interests, but I believe that one of Chairman Mills' greatest contributions was his deep, continuing concern about the financial health of the Social Security program and the possible ramifications of any proposed changes. He scrupulously avoided the short-range view, whose sole aim is to make sure that sufficient funds are available—or at least until your term of office expires. Instead, Mills was deeply concerned about the situation over

the decades, so that the benefit promises made to younger workers would be fulfilled.

Chairman Mills always insisted that, after any Social Security legislation was enacted, the system should be in close actuarial balance. This means that, over a lengthy period (such as 75 years), income from taxes and interest earnings of the trust fund would be sufficient to finance the disbursements for benefit payments and administrative expenses, according to the best possible actuarial cost estimates. In this respect, it is important to note that neither Chairman Mills nor any other politician ever attempted to have the actuarial cost estimates changed so as to support a particular political position.

There were many occasions, in Ways and Means and the conference committees, when Mills stood firm on the issue of either dropping proposed liberalizations (though they were well worth consideration) or else providing the necessary additional financing. This happened in the instance of the 1961 Amendments, when reduced early-retirement benefits at age 62 were first made available for men, as they had been for women in the 1956 Amendments.

As one element in the 1956 changes on behalf of women, the computation point for the benefit amounts was lowered from age 65 to 62; with this provision, the average wage would not be reduced because of the 3 years of zero earnings between the two ages for those who retired at age 62. But making the same change for men would have meant an increase in the long-range average cost of the program, amounting to 0.1% of taxable payroll and, therefore, an 0.1% increase in the combined employer-employee tax rate. Eventually, legislators concluded that this latter procedure was the worse of the two options, so unequal treatment by sex, in terms of benefits, emerged in the 1961 legislation.

It might seem strange at this point [that is, in 1977], since the estimated long-range actuarial imbalance in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) system is 8.0% of payroll that, in 1961, a tempest could arise over the minuscule difference of 0.1%. Although Mills realized there might be variations in long-range actuarial cost estimates, he was convinced that a precise yardstick of costs would have to be devised and adhered to, and that it was unwise to allow even the slightest "bending" of the "acceptable" limit of actuarial balance.

The 1972 Amendments provided a remedy for the problem of unequal treatment by sex—on a prospective basis, phased in gradually, so that everybody who reached age 62 in 1975 and after has had equal treatment. Financing provisions included in the legislation ensured adequate funding for the additional program cost involved.

At times, the Senate would vote for amendments to liberalize benefits, without the additional financing needed to pay for the benefit hikes. In joint conference committee, Mills was quick to point out the amendments' failure to include the requisite funding provisions: almost always, liberalization measures would be summarily dropped at that point.

Because of Mills' strong conviction that the Social Security system must be soundly

financed over the long haul, the estimates for all the legislation of the 1950s, 60s, and early 70s were in close actuarial balance at the time of its enactment. What a vivid contrast with what's been happening over the last few years [the mid-1970s]: the trust funds' Board of Trustees has been reporting sizable actuarial imbalances for OASDI! The current [1977] estimate of the long-range deficiency, 8.0% of taxable payroll, represents a cost overrun, as compared with estimated income from scheduled taxes, of a little more than 70%, relatively speaking.

In the 3 years before 1977, these numbers were widely publicized, sometimes in pretty alarming terms. The only response from the Ways and Means Committee, at that time, was to hold hearings, before its Social Security Subcommittee. Although it isn't possible to second-guess history, I remain convinced that, if Mills had remained chairman of the committee, both the short- and long-range financing problems of OASDI (including the necessary rationalization of the benefit-computation method) would have been solved by now.

RATIONAL BENEFIT STRUCTURE UNDER OASDI

Over the years, even before he assumed the chairmanship of Ways and Means, Mills played a leading role in the development, and rounding out, of the protection provided by OASDI. He was deeply concerned about providing universal coverage and did all he could to achieve this objective as quickly as seemed feasible. He devised acceptable techniques for major categories of employees such as state and local government workers (and there were a raft of complicating factors in providing coverage to them); he focused as well on groups as obscure as employees in American Samoa and Guam.

Chairman Mills played a critical role in extending the program's benefits to include disability protection (in a sense, a premature retirement benefit). But when colleagues suggested that the program venture out into new areas of benefit coverage, he tended to favor gradualism, so that enough experience with a new species of coverage could accumulate to ensure that it would work out well over the long term. This explains why disability benefits, in the beginning, were only for people age 50 and over, and no dependents' benefits were payable. As time went on, and the experience seemed to justify it, these limits were eliminated—under Chairman Mills' watchful eye.

Mills made certain that similar caution was observed in providing disability benefits to widows and widowers (with an age-50 limit, which is still on the books) and making Medicare benefits applicable to disabled beneficiaries (with a waiting period of 2 years on the roll before benefit protection is provided; this provision as well is still law).

EVOLUTION OF MEDICARE

Throughout the 1950s, there were many advocates for a program of hospital benefits for OASDI beneficiaries aged 65 and over. (Some of the proposals also included in-hospital surgical benefits, and a few would have covered younger beneficiaries, too.) In lengthy hearings and executive sessions on the proposals, legislators deliberated on whether

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

this kind of legislation was sound policy. Each time, based very much on Mills' opposition (or, at least, his doubts about how the proposal would eventually work out), the committee turned down the proposition, generally by about a two-thirds vote.

But later, in 1960, Mills collaborated with Senator Robert S. Kerr to devise the Medical Assistance for the Aged program. He was convinced that this strategy offered a better way to solve the problem of paying the whopping medical care costs of the elderly. In 1964, the Senate added an amendment to a Social Security bill passed by the House that would have introduced hospital insurance benefits (dubbed "Medicare"). However, the measure died in conference committee.

President Johnson, in his 1964 presidential campaign, promised to make Hospital Insurance a top priority for his administration. After his landslide election, a proposal on Hospital Insurance was introduced, with the glamorous title of H.R. 1 (in fact, though, the advantage of a top-dog numerical designation is pretty much confined to public relations efforts).

Again, Mills held extensive, searching executive sessions on the proposal. After a savvy assessment of the current political landscape—at that point, the House included about 60 freshmen liberal Democrats, who'd rode in on President Johnson's coattails—Mills concluded that Medicare was an idea whose time had finally come. With that surmise in mind, he modified the proposal to make it stronger, focusing particular attention on its financing.

The voluntary Supplementary Medical Insurance portion of Medicare (so-called Part B), a complement to the compulsory Hospital Insurance portion (Part A) that would provide benefits for physicians' services and other items, was one consequence of his ruminations on the bill. Some opponents of the Hospital Insurance program (notably, the American Medical Association) criticized this approach vigorously, insisting it was deficient because so many components of health care costs weren't covered. Medicare Part B was Mills' response. In amassing support for the voluntary approach, Mills was careful to note that he'd in fact lifted this strategy from a proposal backed by several prominent Republican members of the committee.

At the same time, to allay the medical profession's fears that any government insurance program was inevitably going to destroy the patient-doctor relationship, Mills set up the Supplementary Medical Insurance program on an individual, voluntary basis (in regard to participation), and provided that administration between the program and its beneficiaries was to be handled entirely by non-governmental "carriers" (in the main, Blue Shield plans and insurance companies). Mills also changed some features of the original Hospital Insurance proposal, to ensure that it was established on a sound financial footing. With regard to Part B, he sought to obviate any antiselection against the system, a likely outcome in a program that lets individuals decide for themselves whether or not they want to participate.

Mills' reworking of the bill also served the system well after 1965, when a tremendous surge in hospital costs hit the country. (The main reason why expenditures soared was the general inflation that resulted from the Viet Nam War—not the inauguration of Medicare.) But even Mills' changes didn't go far enough: more financing had to be added, by legislation in 1968.

In the 1965 legislation, Mills extended the Kerr-Mills program, originally targeted only to the older poor, to cover a broader spectrum of needy people—notably, the blind, the disabled, and families with dependent children. Although altered a bit in the Senate, the final legislation that emerged was very close to the bill that Chairman Mills had stitched together to achieve political consensus. Since then, he's often been called the "Father of Medicare."

After its original enactment, Mills continued to play a singularly influential role in the development of the Medicare program. When sharp increases in physician fees hit the program during 1966-71, there was a good deal of grumbling among beneficiaries about the increases in the Part B premium rates (which were supposed to finance 50% of the program's cost; the remainder was to come from general revenues). These increases were a lot higher, relatively, than the rate of increase in cash benefits.

Mills came up with the idea that the relative increase in the enrollee premium rate ought not to exceed the percentage increase in the monthly cash OASDI benefits that resulted from the automatic-adjustment provisions (or any ad hoc increases). This precept, which seems eminently fair and reasonable, was embodied in law in 1972 and has worked out well over the years.

When Medicare was extended to disabled beneficiaries in 1972, Mills was instrumental in adding the provision that it apply only to those who had been on the roll for at least two years. Why? Because it seemed wise to start up a new program in an area that was marked by numerous uncertainties (for instance, no one knew how much health care the disabled people would use) in a limited way. Second, if an individual's Medicare coverage were immediate, commencing when he was first eligible for monthly benefits, serious questions would arise as to whether (or when) in fact the Medicare protection was available if adjudication of the disability lingered on for many months after first becoming eligible for cash benefits (and retroactive cash benefits were paid); this happens fairly often. Mills' approach neatly solved both these problems.

FINAL ASSESSMENT

Wilbur Mills played a singular role in the development of this nation's Social Security program. He insisted the program be soundly financed, not just during the next few years—but, far more crucially, over the long term—many decades into the future. Thinking in this way is essential to any insurance program, private or social, so that future benefit promises can be met.

Mills' presence in Congress has been sorely missed over the years, but is most conspicuously lacking now, when grave financing problems confront the Social Security and Medicare programs. Mills' wisdom, knowledge, and industry could undoubtedly help immensely in crafting a mutually satisfactory and sound solution.

(Robert J. Myers is professor of actuarial science emeritus, Temple University, Philadelphia. Myers was chief actuary of the Social Security Administration during 1947-70 and has remained active in this field since that time.)

JAMES M. SPARLING, JR.—
RAINMAKER AND FRIEND

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, every one of us in this body, and on the other side, has someone in the office that makes it all go. Somebody that we trust, somebody who always seems to be there at the right time, with the right solution, and who gets the job done.

For 17 years I have had the very best—someone known and respected by my fellow Members, someone who is known and respected, more importantly, by his colleagues. One of the very toughest parts of leaving the Hill at the end of the 102d Congress will be wishing Jim Sparling a long and happy retirement—I'd rather take him with me wherever I go, because things just won't go as well without him.

And Jim has lent his delicate hand, and gentle management style, to making things go on Capitol Hill for 32 years, with a couple of notable interruptions.

In 1960, intrepid reporter Jim Sparling, of the Saginaw News in his hometown of Saginaw, MI, drew the straw that put him on campaign coverage of the congressional race which sent our former colleague, Jim Harvey, now Federal Judge Harvey, to Congress. In what has to be considered a master stroke of good fortune for himself, and for the Congress, Jim Harvey recognized Jim Sparling's talents and offered him the job of administrative assistant.

Sparling likes to tell the story of the interview, when neither of the Jims had the slightest idea what an administrative assistant did, and Jim Sparling found out that he was battling about third.

That's the last time Jim Sparling batted third, and the last time anyone, himself included, wondered what an administrative assistant did.

He did it all, and he did not miss a thing. He defined the job.

Because Jim Sparling knew then, and he knows today, that an administrative assistant is not elected, and that Congressmen are servants. That knowledge, that commitment, made him a powerful force, and those he has served more effective in meeting the obligations of their high office.

For if there are virtues such as dedication, loyalty, a fierce commitment to excellence, and a driving competitive edge, Jim Sparling embodies those virtues.

Jim Sparling served Jim Harvey for 13 years—and then accepted an even more challenging appointment, serving President Richard Nixon in the White House Office of Legislative Affairs during the summer of 1973.

Returning to Congressman Harvey in August 1973, Jim saw the Congressman nominated to the Federal bench, and an opportunity to be of even greater service to his hometown and the area of our great State of Michigan he loved. In February 1974, Jim Sparling announced his own candidacy for Congress from what was then Michigan's Eighth Congressional District.

In a unique special election, during which President Richard Nixon made a special appearance in his behalf, on April 15, 1974, Jim lost his bid by about 3,000 votes out of 120,000 cast.

Jim then lent his considerable talents to another of our former colleagues, Congressman Al Cederberg, of the 10th District—and then decided to compete in the 1974 general election for the Eighth District seat.

I've never been sure of my feelings about the result of that election. Jim lost, and went on to a very short association with another of our former Michigan colleagues, Congressman Marvin Esch, before he accepted an assignment as the Assistant to the Secretary for Congressional Affairs at the Department of Commerce, where he served Secretary Fred Dent, and our dear departed colleague from Maryland, the late Congressman/Secretary, Rogers C.B. Morton.

That time at Commerce, too, was short, because I had the good sense to persuade Jim to come to work for me and Michigan's Ninth District. Jim joined, a curious word for someone who has served with such distinction—our staff in June 1975, and we have never looked back.

The hallmark of his leadership of our Ninth District staff has been service, service, and more service. No letter went unanswered, no invitation unacknowledged, no issue glossed over—we were never surprised, never unprepared, and the people of Michigan never unserved.

I, frankly, can't think of anything Jim would rather be remembered by than that. And I want to read just a few words from just one letter—written just this past summer—to demonstrate that Jim Sparling has never let up. This individual writes:

I know from personal experience that Jim Sparling starts every morning at 6:30. Your staff is extremely busy. The offices are so small there is hardly room to sit down. For what it is worth, over the many years that I have written letters or called—there has always been the courtesy of a relevant answer.

Jim even started his work experience early, he joined the Navy as a 17-year-old, demonstrating a commitment to and love for his country that has never wavered. A history buff, Jim is a fountain of information on American history and never ceases to amaze one and all with his encyclopedic knowledge.

And that's a vestige of his work in the private sector—he was a political reporter for the Saginaw News when he left for Washington, and had previously toiled for the same paper in his second love, sports.

Did I say second love? No, actually fourth—immediately behind politics and our country, but lagging substantially behind his God and his family. Jim married the former Esther Haar of Saginaw on June 3, 1950, and that is a story still being loved. And it's an inspiration to all of us who know them, and their outstanding children, Jim III, Jana, and Tammy. Perhaps one small anecdote will indicate how the Sparlings define family: When Jim III was about to be married he chose his best friend to be his best man—his dad.

Jim has been like family to me, to my lovely wife Carol, and to our daughter Ginny—always there to maximize the time that the Vander

Jagts could be family; always there to make not only my service to our Ninth District more effective, but to make sure that the Vander Jagts did not fall victim to the pressures and tensions that so often befall us in this high pressure environment.

As my congressional service to Michigan's Ninth District ends, Jim has decided that he wants to spend more time with Esther, more time with his children and five grandchildren, and more time on the golf course.

I'm going to miss him, and so will the people of Michigan and his colleagues on Capitol Hill. An example, an inspiration, a legacy much to be envied. Jim, we wish you well: A long and happy retirement—family time shared, long drives, and short putts, and look forward to your continuing friendship.

JIM SPARLING: AN EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESSIONAL AIDE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, those who come to work on Capitol Hill initially envision Congress as one big institution but soon come to realize that it is more like 435 small businesses.

They also soon find out that each office has one person who functions as a chief operating officer, chief financial officer, corporate secretary, and just about everything else.

For some reason they call this person an administrative assistant. Whatever the title, the AA is the hub around which the office wheel revolves.

From experience I know something about administrative assistants, and I have always admired my colleague from Michigan, Congressman VANDER JAGT, for having the good judgment to hire Jim Sparling as his AA in 1975.

I've been in many a meeting with Jim and have a great amount of respect for his political acumen, his knowledge of the workings of Congress, and his understanding of what those who elect us truly care about.

Teddy Roosevelt once urged young people to dare greatly, to spend themselves in a worthy cause by putting themselves at risk in the public arena.

Jim has done that. He put himself forward in two hard-fought congressional races in years when Republicans could not have expected to win. He came up short, yet through those experiences he learned more about being a politician and an elected official than he could have by reading a library full of political science texts.

I suspect that's one reason Jim Sparling is such a good chief of staff, and why he has been so valuable to GUY VANDER JAGT and to the whole Michigan delegation.

As GUY takes leave of this great institution, so will Jim Sparling. Many in Congress will long remember Jim's many contributions to the country, the Congress and the party he loved. I wish him well in retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 81st celebration of Taiwan's National Day on October 10, I would like to recognize and applaud the people of the Republic of China for decades of political growth and economic expansion.

Having had the opportunity to visit Taiwan, I have been impressed by the commitment to the principles of democracy and capitalism demonstrated by the people I met. This commitment has spurred Taiwan's progress toward global leadership and competitiveness.

Congratulations to our Chinese friends and their leaders, President Lee Teng-hui, Premier Hau Pei-tsun and Representative Ding Mou-shih, and best wishes for the future.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 81ST NATIONAL DAY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, October 10 marks the 81st celebration of National Day of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Under the leadership of President Lee Teng-hui and his predecessors, freedom and democracy have flourished in Taiwan and their economy has enjoyed impressive growth. As the United States' fifth largest trading partner, Taiwan has taken substantive steps in opening its markets to American products and has steadily reduced its trade surplus with the United States. Despite Taiwan's recent severance of relations with South Korea, Taiwan has remained active in maintaining old diplomatic ties and in making new allies around the world under the leadership of Taiwan's Foreign Minister and seasoned diplomat, Dr. Fredrick Chien.

Taiwan's vision of a free and strong Republic of China under the principles of "free economics, democracy, and free elections" is one that is warmly embraced by freedom-loving people everywhere. In honor of this important occasion, I wish to extend my personal best wishes and congratulations to the Republic of China on Taiwan.

JFK HEALTH CENTER 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the JFK Health Center of Middlesex County, NJ on its 25th anniversary of providing the highest quality medical care to the people of northern New Jersey.

In 1967, the JFK Medical Center opened its doors as a 205-bed hospital with fewer than 150 physicians and dentists on staff. Today, JFK has grown to become New Jersey's largest single hospital system with nearly 1,000 beds. The flagship of the system is the 572-bed Medical Center which consists of the Anthony M. Yalencsics Community Hospital—the general health care facility—and the adjacent 74-bed JFK Johnson Rehabilitation Institute. In addition, JFK now employs more than 500 doctors representing all major medical and surgical specialties and subspecialties. JFK Medical Center records more than 20,000 admissions annually, including nearly 2,000 births, more than 40,000 emergency room visits and close to 400,000 outpatient visits.

The JFK Medical Center offers several integrated departments including: JFK Institute for Cancer Services; the Mental Health Institute, which provides counseling and treatment services for youngsters and adults; the Family Practice Center, which trains physicians in the specialty of family practice medicine; and the JFK Center for Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Treatment. The JFK Johnson Rehabilitation Institute's Center for Head Injuries is nationally recognized as a pioneer in head trauma evaluation and treatment.

The JFK Medical Center is committed to serving the community. Together with its affiliates, JFK provides progressive and efficient health care for business and industry, individuals and families. JFK also provides educational programming to the community including AIDS conferences offered to the seniors of local high schools. The JFK Medical Center also offers free mammography screenings to all women of the community.

Today, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the JFK Medical Center on the 25th anniversary of its opening. JFK's illustrious past and promising future guarantee that this hospital will remain on the frontier of medical research and patient care.

CONGRATULATIONS COUNTRY MUSIC AWARD WINNERS

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, last night, in the home of country music, Nashville, TN, the 26th annual country music awards were presented before a nationwide audience.

Hosted by super-stars Reba McEntire and Vince Gill, The awards ceremony showcased the best artists, musicians and songwriters around today.

Garth Brooks was voted "Entertainer of the Year" by his peers for the second straight year and his album "Ropin' in the Wind" was selected the year's best album.

Brooks shared the spotlight with fellow Oklahoman Vince Gill, who also won two awards, including the "Male Vocalist of the Year." Mary-Chapin Carpenter was chosen the top female vocalist.

The single of the year award went to Billy Ray Cyrus, AKA the new Elvis, for his sensational song "Achy Breaky Heart."

Songwriter Max D. Barnes shared the Songwriter's Award with Vince Gill for the hit "Look at Us."

And my dear friends George Jones and Frances Preston were named to the Country Music Hall of Fame.

The CMA Awards are always marked by fresh faces, as evidenced by the Duet Singing Award to Ronny Dunn and Kix Brooks, while Diamond Rio was named the best group and Suzy Bogguss was given the Horizon Award as the most promising new artist.

Mr. Speaker, the reasons for country music's popularity were clear as one watched last night's awards show. Country music has some of the brightest and most talented songwriters, artists, and musicians in the music industry today and it is indeed an honor to represent them here in the Congress.

I congratulate all of the award winners and the nominees for helping make 1992 one of country music's best years.

FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICIT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the American public is frustrated with the lack of action to reduce our Federal budget deficit. This Member shares this frustration and was disappointed that earlier this year, the House failed to pass a resolution calling for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Congress must be committed to reducing the Federal deficit. Minimizing the Federal deficit is the most important issue that we have to deal with at the Federal level. It is irresponsible to pass on the huge deficits to future generations.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Darrel Dudley of Norfolk, NE shares in the concern of many Americans regarding this matter. I commend to my colleagues the following trust letter from Mr. Dudley regarding the urgent need to address our Federal budget deficit:

DUDLEY LAUNDRY CO.,

Norfolk, NE, September 23, 1992.

To The Congress of the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN: I must call to your attention that our indebtedness is becoming overwhelming. Our low point at the end of the current war was 3.2 trillion.

As of today it is over 4 trillion and since no one has insisted that something should be paid on it monthly, it is growing by the Billions due to the interest on the indebtedness. Please give this serious consideration.

Yours truly,

DARREL D. DUDLEY.

REGULATION STRANGLES LENDING FOR JOB EXPANSION

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, 1992, the Republican Research Commit-

tee's Task Force on Competitiveness held a field hearing at Waubesa Community College in Sugar Grove, IL.

Congressman HUNTER, Congressman DELAY, Congressman EWING, and I listened to real-life stories of small and large businesses that are simply being strangled by too many layers of regulatory red tape.

I am entering into the RECORD an especially important statement made by Cal Myers, president of the Merchants National Bank in Aurora, IL. While everyone agrees that regulation is necessary to ensure the soundness of the banking industry, too many regulations and duplicative regulatory jurisdictions serve only to increase costs. They also have the effect of reducing lending to businesses who want to create jobs and help boost our economy. As the following statement attests, our current system drives up the cost of capital at a time when our country can ill afford it.

STATEMENT BY CAL MYERS

Good afternoon. My name is Cal Myers. I am currently President and Chairman of the Board of the Merchants National Bank of Aurora, a \$360,000,000 banking institution in this community. I am pleased to be able to make a statement at this hearing. I have had concern for several years now over the increased cost to my employer, my industry and society, as a whole, of what appears to be an ever accelerating increase in the regulatory/compliance burden. Our industry already faces an incredible number of regulations—the vast majority of which have nothing to do with the industry's basic safety and soundness and are of little or no value to consumers.

These days, many bankers find there are some services we would like to offer to our customer base but cannot provide them because of the time devoted to untangling the red tape of regulations that tend to be extremely confusing and do nothing but reduce the profitability of the industry, as a whole, and the individual institutions comprising it. What is worse, the trend is accelerating, and we look with great fear to the over 40 new regulations coming out of the 1991 FDIC Improvement Act and the additional burden it will impose.

My state today will begin with a macro view of the costs of complying with the plethora of rules and regulations that effect this industry. I shall then move to a micro view and attempt to identify the specific deleterious effects on individual institutions and then conclude by identifying some potential areas where, I believe, the industry feels some improvement in the situation can be made.

THE MACRO VIEW

The banking industry has been accused of being the primary culprit in prolonging the rather weak recovery from the most recent economic recession. Drawing that inference based on a complete understanding of the dynamics of economic cycles and the current banking environment is, in my opinion, incorrect. In my view, tax and regulatory overload have imposed an incredible burden on the economy in general and this industry in particular. On November 1, 1991, economist Robert Genetski published an analysis suggesting the new tax and regulatory burdens on the economy, as a whole, represented the equivalent of a \$86.1 billion tax increase in 1991 and a \$70.2 billion tax increase in 1992. To expect a weak economy to rebound and snap back with vigor when this kind of a weight has been placed on its back is just not reasonable.

More germane to banking, the American Bankers Association has recently completed a study attempting to quantify the impact on our industry from the plethora of rules and regulations affecting our day-to-day activities. The key findings of that study, attached as an Appendix to this statement, conclude that it cost the banking industry \$10.7 billion last year alone to comply with the literally hundreds of rules and regulations issued by the institutions affecting our behavior, e.g., Federal Reserve, Comptroller of the Currency, FDIC, Internal Revenue Service, Securities and Exchange Commission and various other federal agencies as well as state banking regulators. To give some sense of perspective to the magnitude of this \$10.7 billion figure, I should like to point out that the industry's total profit in 1991 was only \$18 billion. Simple arithmetic then tells you, in 1991, banks spent 59% of their income complying with rules and regulations having absolutely minimal, if any, bearing on basic safety and soundness issues.

There are few bankers around who would argue against supervision that basically helps insure the health, safety and soundness of the industry. But to spend almost 60% of our net income complying with things that don't enhance the profitability of the industry nor benefit society to any particular degree appear to be of questionable value. If anyone in this room has concern over banks' capacity to lend in the recent recession, it should be noted that the banking system could support an additional \$20 to \$30 billion of additional lending each year if only 25% of the resources the industry is currently spending on compliance issues could be redirected to bank capital. In the abstract, a number of this magnitude would certainly have helped stimulate what otherwise has been a less than impressive recovery from the most recent recession. Even most bank regulators accept the fact that a large part of the overall safety and soundness issue is to have a healthy and profitable industry. Safety and soundness and profitability, over the long haul, go hand-in-hand. The cost of regulatory compliance is taking a severe bite out of my industry's level of profitability.

I also happen to believe that the estimate recently provided is on the low side. It is very difficult to estimate the total cost of complying with the myriad of rules and regulations because many of these costs are hidden and hidden so well that it is almost impossible to identify them and enter them into the calculation. Direct costs attributable to compliance issues represent only a fraction of the full cost. A significant portion of the costs consists of time spent on compliance issues by individuals whose primary duties are not necessarily compliance related. The hard fact is that compliance time is imbedded in the routine activities of virtually everyone in the organization from the CEO to the teller.

What is even more frightening is that the \$10.7 billion figure previously identified is still not the total cost of all of the elements affecting our profitability. As an example, the industry keeps \$1.6 billion in sterile reserves at Federal Reserve Banks around the country and receives absolutely no interest on them. I certainly realize there are some elements of being a member of the Federal Reserve System that, often times, run counter to profitability. The opportunity cost, however, of \$1.6 billion tied up in reserves earning no income for the industry's shareholders, in my opinion, is something needing review. Even more frightening is the

\$10.7 billion figure under discussion does not include the cost of FDICIA. That is totally unknown at this point. It is this particular piece of legislation causing the current concern in this industry.

THE MICRO VIEW

Moving from the broader picture down to the impact the regulatory/compliance burden has on individual banks, it is perhaps more meaningful to identify some specific things hitting closer to home for all of us than some of the broader concerns identified in part one. It is beyond question that the regulatory/compliance burden falls more heavily on smaller banks. The ABA study previously mentioned concluded that the compliance cost as a percent of operating expenses amounts to almost 30% for the smaller banks (less than \$25,000,000) while dropping to around 10% of the operating expenses of the nation's larger banking institutions. Ironically, in many parts of the country, it is, indeed, the smaller community bank that is the life blood of local economic activity. Because of our own state's view on branch banking for so many years, this is particularly true in Illinois. I have been told that Illinois ranks second in the country in terms of the number of chartered banks and roughly 70% of these banks had assets less than \$100 million. It is obvious that the regulatory burden poses a very special problem for institutions of this size because of the limited number of individuals to whom the compliance responsibility can be assigned.

What does all this mean in terms of products and services available and/or the costs of these services to the consuming public? One respondent to the ABA study on regulatory burden indicated that his institution did not even offer variable rate residential mortgages or home equity loans simply because of the burdensome laws surrounding the product. Another small bank took the same position by observing that variable rate mortgages are not offered because the cost of the software to produce the disclosures exceeds the estimated profit from the product. And the beat goes on. Another respondent concluded that his customers receive $\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ less on their deposits and loan customers pay $\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ more for, as he put it, "regulatory mishmash." It is simply impossible in five or ten minutes to adequately, and with conviction, convey the frustration and negative economic impact that the aforementioned "mishmash" has created. Somewhere along the line we have lost perspective.

One respondent in the ABA study accused the Truth-in-Lending requirements as form over substance. His bank was criticized for referring to the fact that a borrower wanted to help his daughter instead of saying "child."

Securing a loan to purchase a home has been made so difficult it's a wonder anybody ever buys one in the first place. Home ownership, long the American dream, is being totally strangled by rules and regulations that make the application process a virtual nightmare. For example, I chatted briefly with one of our mortgage specialists at the Merchants Bank and he acknowledged the following:

If a customer is interested in purchasing a home and would like to finance it with a variable rate loan, the customer would leave our organization with the following material in his or her possession.

A Good Faith Estimate of Settlement Charges.

A booklet entitled "Settlement Costs/HUD Guide." This a 45-page document explaining

everything anybody would ever want to know about the process of buying a house. The format and information contained in this document is prescribed by Federal law.

A preliminary set of Regulation Z disclosures (12CFR226) to show what the terms of your loan might be.

A copy of the two-page legal-size residential loan application which may have up to 27 parts needing completion.

A statement of servicing rights telling you what percentage of loans the bank has sold over the past three years.

A 23-page booklet entitled "Consumer Handbook on Adjustable Rate Mortgage" which describes adjustable rate loans.

A copy of the bank's ARM disclosure which details the bank's specific program.

A notice of special flood hazards which will tell the customer whether or not the property is located in a designated flood zone. It also tells them if the community participates in the national flood insurance program.

Of these eight items, the customer winds up signing five of them and the loan hasn't even been approved at this juncture. If the loan is approved, additional disclosures are required as you might expect. The customer must then return to the bank and receive copies of the following:

A Settlement Statement listing all the charges associated with the home loan.

A Disclosure Statement concerning how the bank will escrow taxes.

Truth-in-Lending Disclosures as part of the note form.

These require another three signatures and two sets of initials.

If this isn't enough, don't forget we have yet to sign the mortgage, do the title work, review settlement agent forms, and tax documents. And don't ask me to explain any of this. My loan officer, as I began to detect I was touching a sensitive nerve with him, then whipped a 224-page manual off his shelf and said this is what he needed to basically make sure he is doing everything to comply with RESPA. Ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you the customer doesn't care about most of this and, if anything, regards it as a burden. And what is more frustrating, takes his wrath out on us rather than the individuals who have perpetrated all of this nonsense in the first place. Certainly, I believe that disclosure of relevant facts and issue is reasonable. But this, in my opinion, is not reasonable.

REGULATORY DUPLICATION AND UNEVEN PLAYING FIELD

I have not seen any attempts to quantify the phenomenon but I am as sure as I can be that out of the \$10.7 billion regulatory price tag the industry paid in 1991, a rather significant portion of that would have to be attributed to mandatory activities that are largely duplicative.

In my own case, just a few years ago we were a two bank holding company. We found ourselves in the interesting situation where of the two banks, one was a national bank and the other had a state charter. That meant that we incurred annual or close to annual, but separate, visits from the state regulators and the FDIC who both had jurisdiction over the state bank and its trust department. The national bank was regulated by the OCC. The Federal Reserve System and SEC, who is rapidly becoming our fourth regulator, took care of the holding company. All of this was in addition to the money we pay for an outside, independent audit of our organization plus the highly professional staff of in-house auditors.

While the extent of this duplication, per se, has some cost, it seems to be utter nonsense when the regulators can't agree among themselves as to what we ought to be doing. To wit: recently our financial officer sent me a memo regarding FASB 109 which deals with an accounting issue relative to how income taxes are recorded for book purposes. It is worth noting the banking regulators have not yet accepted this new standard even though the SEC requires it. We still have not received the regulatory position on the issue so we are forced to comply with both perspectives. This simply means keeping two sets of books to appease different requirements imposed on us by two different regulators. Somehow this comical situation seems rather far removed from basic issues of safety and soundness of the industry.

Another quick anecdote as it relates to my organization. A couple of years ago we made a decision whereby we thought it would be of benefit to each employee to have the opportunity (it was not mandatory) to purchase stock in the corporation. As a consequence, we introduced a new investment option in our thrift plan consisting of stock in this organization. Everything anybody has ever seen or heard has talked about the virtues of having employees, to the greatest extent possible, have a sense of ownership in the corporation. The American way, right? We became so enmeshed in all of the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC regarding a decision that is by all reasonable standards desirable, we came perilously close to trashing the whole project and not even going through the exercise. We later concluded that it was a desirable act and we would incur the hard dollar and soft dollar costs to make this option available. It has been received favorably by those employees electing to participate but if they only knew how close we came to scrapping the project because of red tape.

An additional concern is what I have long felt to be an inequity has been the unequal playing field faced by the banking industry. At a time when the regulatory burden is increasing geometrically, our ability to effectively compete is being severely hampered as a consequence. It is my understanding that credit unions still do not have the massive CRA obligations commercial banks have. Unless it's changed recently, they also don't pay income taxes. I'm not suggesting anything other than it is one good example of a tilted playing field.

It is also my understanding that at the same time Truth-in-Savings regulations are being imposed on insured depositories such as commercial banks, the SEC is recommending permitting a "clip and save" policy for mutual fund investments. According to Alan Tubbs this policy would allow individuals to acquire shares in various mutual funds simply by remitting their money along with a clipped newspaper ad before they receive a prospectus. After the investment is made, the customer will receive a copy of the fund's prospectus which provides them the details of the transaction. Not only do our deposit products increasingly compete with these and other financial services, but I have to wonder why they aren't similarly required to provide the disclosure documents we do? You have made it harder for us to acquire deposits and more burdensome to make loans. As a result, you are effectively emasculating both sides of our balance sheet and I guarantee it will come at the expense, one day, of the health of this industry and hence the economy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section will be broken into two parts—regulatory and legislative rec-

ommendations. I shall simply summarize for you the conclusions of the American Bankers Association as it relates to the areas where relief from the regulatory and legislative process can be achieved. Regardless of the area of concern, it is simply my belief that you legislators should try to the best of your ability to identify the cost/benefit associated with any new regulatory or legislative mandates. In my view, that is the biggest void in the entire regulatory scheme—reluctance to somehow relate the benefit of any particular rule or regulation to the cost of complying with it.

More specifically as it relates to regulatory recommendations, the ABA is urging strong consideration of the following:

CRA relief for community banks along with safe harbors for all banks having previously earned outstanding or satisfactory ratings.

Clear, simple guidance to the Bank Secrecy Act's requirements. Exemption process needs to be rationalized and those banks making every reasonable effort to comply should be protected from civil and criminal liability.

Ease the voluminous daily confirmation requirements for hold-in-custody repurchase agreements. The Government Securities Act regulations impose this rule to the annoyance of customers not wanting to receive a basketful of paper each day in the mail.

Legislative recommendations to be taken seriously include:

Reduce supervisory examination costs by removing certain duplicative and/or unnecessary requirements without sacrificing safety and soundness.

Review reporting requirements and instruct regulators to review current reporting requirements with the goal of reducing such burdens.

Minimize government intrusion in day-to-day bank operations.

Review current risk-based capital compliance requirements to eliminate unnecessary burdensome effect on community banks.

Modify and remove inflexible restrictions on real estate lending by removing provisions requiring regulators to enact potentially rigid and inflexible standards on bank real estate lending practices.

Provide interest on sterile reserves held at Federal Reserves banks.

I strongly urge you to review the recently concluded survey by the American Bankers Association in which much more detail is attached to many of the issues I have addressed in this presentation. Those presented are not designed to even be close to an exhaustive list. But I think by now you get the sense of the burden we are facing, the frustration that is emerging and the economic consequences of failing to identify and hence resolve some of these basic issues. You simply cannot tie one hand of the industry and at the same time send us out to wage war against a limp economy. I recommend the ABA study and its conclusions to you. Participate in removing this tremendous burden from the back of this industry in particular and the economy as a whole. Thank you for your attention.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INITIATED TO DEPORT SUSPECTED HUNGARIAN WAR CRIMINAL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it should not go unrecognized that recently the Department of Justice filed a complaint to revoke the citizenship of Jozsef Szendi, a suspected Nazi collaborator who is accused of taking part in the persecution of unarmed Jewish civilians and others while a member of a paramilitary group, the so-called Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie.

The complaint, issued by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations and the U.S. Attorney's Office, states that Jozsef Szendi voluntarily joined the murderous organization that was responsible for the enslavement and deportation of Hungary's Jewish population during World War II. The Gendarmerie deported between 16,000 and 18,000 Jewish civilians to Poland where the SS shot them to death.

Szendi is also accused of participating in a raid on a building in Budapest where Jews were hidden by a rescue program headed by Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg.

Szendi later became a member of the armed commando wing of a Hungarian terrorist organization, the National Organization of Accountability, an organization responsible for assaults, torture, and killings of public officials, diplomats, political figures, and unarmed Jewish civilians, the Justice Department complaint said.

To date, 42 Nazi persecutors have been stripped of United States citizenship as a result of OSI's investigations and prosecutions. Thirty have been removed from the United States.

Mr. Speaker, there is no such thing as a statute of limitation on the kind of horror Szendi is accused of committing. Those still living who are responsible for the atrocities committed during the Second World War should and must be brought to justice. I commend the Justice Department for their work on the Szendi case and respectfully urge the continuation of their efforts. Justice demands no less.

END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GAY MEN AND LESBIANS NOW

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am inserting into the RECORD the second part of a comprehensive study that the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force released yesterday.

Titled "Discrimination and Violence Against Lesbian Women and Gay Men in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," the study represents the largest survey of its kind in the United States; 2,600 gay men and lesbians from Philadelphia, its surrounding sub-

urbs, and 35 counties throughout Pennsylvania report their experiences of discrimination, harassment, and violence.

Although not all Members of Congress will agree with the study's recommendations and conclusions, I feel that the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force has made an important contribution to the policy debate regarding the desperate need for civil rights protections for the millions of people who encounter discrimination based on their sexual orientation. I commend the task force for undertaking such a worthy project, and I urge all of my colleagues to read the study.

The second installment of the study follows:
**PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE
 1991-92 SURVEY
 RESULTS**

Sample characteristics

Our efforts to reach a significantly expanded sample were successful: the present study represents the largest group of lesbian and gay respondents ever included in a study of discrimination and violence. We were able to achieve parity between men and women in the study and, although the racial diversity of our sample is still far from proportional to the population of Philadelphia (it is closer to being proportional for the rest of the Commonwealth), we were able to include sufficient numbers of African American lesbians and gay men within the Philadelphia sample to be able to make at least limited comparisons with regard to the race of the respondents.

Of the over 14,000 questionnaires distributed, in addition to those reached through *Au Courant*, we eventually received approximately 2,900. Because of the newspaper distribution it is impossible to estimate a rate of return. Since the focus of our survey is on discrimination and violence related to sexual orientation, the sample was restricted to those who reported that they are lesbian, gay, or bisexual. This criterion eliminated 118 of the respondents. While discrimination or violence against heterosexuals mistakenly perceived to be lesbian or gay is a phenomenon that merits investigation, our sample of heterosexual respondents was too small to permit such analysis.

We further eliminated those respondents who do not live in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a resulting total of 2,652 individuals in our sample, 1,184 lesbian women and 1,468 gay men.

We have organized and analyzed the survey in terms of two primary sample characteristics: gender and location of residence. The sample thus divided includes 1,413 Philadelphians (860 men and 553 women), 576 residents of the four suburban counties around Philadelphia (210 men and 366 women), and 663 residents of the Commonwealth outside of Philadelphia and the suburban counties (398 men and 265 women).

Within the Philadelphia sample we have been able to further analyze the survey in terms of certain racial characteristics. We are able to compare African American men (189) and women (93) with white men (608) and women (425). The numbers of Latino and Latina respondents (36 and 18) and Asian (10 women and 17 men) and other racial groups (7 women and 10 men) were not sufficient for separate comparisons; they are of course included within the overall Philadelphia sample of 1,413.

Since victimization rates and lifestyle tend to be different for males and females, findings will be reported separately by gender in the pages that follow. The results will

also be reported separately for Philadelphia residents, residents of the four suburban counties around Philadelphia, and residents of other counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In addition, findings for Philadelphia residents are reported separately in some tables for African American and white respondents.

Table 1A gives selected demographic data for the respondents in the Philadelphia sample, by gender and race, and Table 1B gives the same demographic data for the three geographic samples, by gender. The median age of survey respondents is 33 in all three geographic samples. On the average, males in the sample reported that they first recognized their sexual orientation at a younger age than females in the sample, which is consistent with much previous research on sexual orientation in the United States.

As in our previous studies, the sample we have reached is disproportionately made up of highly educated individuals. Half of our respondents have at least a college education and approximately one third have graduate degrees. Within Philadelphia we find the most striking differences along racial lines, with white respondents reporting higher educational levels than African American respondents; these differences are especially large for the men.

Income data show a somewhat different pattern: outside Philadelphia men and women report essentially identical median incomes, but the mean incomes reported by men are higher than those reported by women, which means that some men earn much higher incomes than any of the women. Across the state, suburban respondents, both men and women, report the highest incomes, and residents of the rest of the Commonwealth, the lowest incomes. Within Philadelphia, as was the case with education, the relation of income to gender is heavily influenced by race: African American and white women report similar income levels, while African American men report notably lower incomes and white men notably higher incomes. However, it should be noted that the younger African American men report higher incomes than young white men and white and African American women in the Philadelphia sample, and highly educated African American men report the highest mean incomes of any group in the Philadelphia sample.

We asked our respondents whether they were currently part of a couple and, if they were, how many years they had been in this relationship. We also asked them whether they had any children and, if they did, whether their custody or visitation rights had ever been challenged in court. Tables 2A and 2B give the responses to these questions for the Philadelphia sample, by gender and race, and for all three geographical samples by gender. Overall, lesbian women were more likely than gay men to report that they were part of a couple; however, within the Philadelphia and suburban samples the men who were part of a couple reported longer relationships on average (6 years) than did the lesbian women (4 or 5 years). Within the Philadelphia sample white women and men were more likely to report being part of a couple. In all cases lesbian women were much more likely than were gay men to report that they have children but in the Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania samples, fathers were more likely than mothers to have faced custody or visitation challenges in court. In general, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania parents were more likely to have faced custody challenges than was the case

for suburban parents. Within the Philadelphia sample female and male African American respondents were more likely than their white counterparts both to have children and to have faced custody/visitation challenges.

One of the most distinctive characteristics of lesbian and gay people as a minority group is the general invisibility that masks our presence among all classes and groups. For most of us the "presumption of heterosexuality" that operates in our society means that unless we consciously and deliberately "come out" to others we are not seen as lesbian or gay. However, in recent years lesbian women and gay men have been more likely to make their sexual orientation known to their relatives, friends, neighbors, co-workers, and society in general. It is possible that the degree of "outness" about a person's sexual orientation could influence that person's likelihood of victimization—either discrimination or violence. Consequently, we asked our respondents to indicate whether particular categories of significant others were aware that they were lesbian, gay or bisexual. Specifically, we asked whether all, most, some, a few, or none of the non-gay members of the respondents' families were aware of their sexual orientation; similar questions addressed the respondents' non-gay co-workers and their non-gay neighbors.

Overall, only 5% of our sample said that they were not out to anyone in these three categories and, conversely, 3% said they were out to all family members, co-workers and neighbors; 95% are out to some extent to at least one category and 24% are out to some extent across the board. As we expected, our respondents are most likely to be out to family members: 85% are out to some or all family members (35% are out to all). African American lesbian women are somewhat less likely and African American gay men are much less likely to be out to their families than are their white counterparts. The next most likely category is co-workers, with 76% of the sample being out to at least some and 19% out to all. In all locations gay men are more likely than are lesbian women to be out on the job, and white men are more likely to be out to co-workers than are African American gay men. Neighbors are least likely to be aware of respondents' sexual orientation: 29% are not out to any neighbors and only 6% are out to all of their neighbors. The differences between men and women are slight in the case of neighbors; African American lesbians are more likely and African American men less likely than their white counterparts to be out to their neighbors.

As we turn to the data on anti-lesbian/gay discrimination and violence, one very important point should be kept in mind concerning the nature of our sample. Despite our marked success in obtaining a significantly larger and more diverse sample than those in our previous studies (and in comparison with similar studies conducted by other researchers), the fact remains that this is a predominantly white, highly educated group of individuals with a median age of 33. Federal statistics indicate that such individuals are among those in society least likely to be victimized (U.S. Department of Justice, 1991). The poor, the less educated, the young (ages 12 to 24), and members of racial minority groups have the highest rates of victimization. On the other hand, we noted above that this is a sample with high percentages of respondents who are "out" to significant others. Such individuals may be at greater risk of anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence and dis-

crimination than people who are "closeted." However, among people who tend to be "out," our sample is one with a lower likelihood of victimization for the reasons noted above. The actual rates of victimization for the general lesbian and gay population of such individuals in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are probably even higher than our survey results indicate. This conclusion is particularly worrisome given the alarmingly high rates of violence and discrimination reported by our sample.

Anti-gay and anti-lesbian discrimination

Survey participants were asked about employment, housing and public accommodations discrimination they experienced in the immediately preceding 12 months, as well as in their lifetime. These two time periods are obviously not directly comparable, and the shorter period was included for two analytic purposes: it allows us to estimate "yearly" rates of victimization, and it gives us a reasonably appropriate base of comparison with our earlier surveys.

Survey participants were asked whether they experienced employment discrimination because of their sexual orientation in any of five areas: hiring, promotion, job termination (firing), performance evaluation, and lost clients. In the area of housing discrimination the question covered four possible areas: purchase, rental, procurement of insurance and procurement of mortgages. Our question about discrimination in access to public accommodations mentioned discrimination as a customer at restaurants, stores, bars, hotels, motels or other public places because of the respondent's sexual orientation.

Levels of discrimination

Table 3A gives the results for the three general categories of discrimination for the Philadelphia, suburban and Pennsylvania samples, separating men and women and showing both the rates of discrimination for the 12-month period and for the respondent's lifetime. Table 3B gives the Philadelphia results from the current survey by race as well as gender, for both 12 month and lifetime experiences of discrimination. Tables 4A-C give the data for the three geographic groupings in comparison with the data from the 1986-87 period, as found in our 1988 study.

As the tables show, rates of job discrimination reported by Philadelphia and suburbanites are higher than in our previous survey, and among both the Philadelphia and suburban samples gay men are more likely than lesbian women to report employment-related discrimination; these patterns are possibly related to the prevalent association of gay men with AIDS. Rates of employment discrimination reported by suburban gay men have shown the most dramatic increase since our previous study. Lesbian women residing in the Commonwealth outside Philadelphia and its suburban counties seem most vulnerable to employment discrimination. Overall, between a quarter and a third of our respondents reported some experience of employment discrimination because of sexual orientation in their lifetime.

Within Philadelphia sample (Table 3B), African American and white lesbians report the same rates of employment discrimination, but African American gay men were twice as likely as white gay men to report employment discrimination in the previous 12 months—although their lifetime rates are the same, which suggests a rising tide of employment discrimination against African American gay men. Rates of job discrimination

against white men are not affected by either age or education. Among African American men, the older respondents report higher rates of job discrimination on both annual and lifetime bases; as do college educated African American men compared to those with less or more education.

Housing-related discrimination continues to be the least common for our respondents and, as shown in Table 4, the rates do not seem to have increased since our previous survey. While overall there do not appear to be any marked gender-related patterns, within the Philadelphia sample (Table 3B) white females and, especially, African American males seem most likely to have experienced housing-related discrimination at some point in their lifetime. African American males by far report the highest rate of housing-related discrimination in the past 12 months.

Public accommodations-related discrimination shows the most dramatic increases since our previous study. As Table 4 shows, within the Philadelphia sample the annual rates reported by men have increased by 70% and the rates reported by women are three times higher than the previous levels. The increases reported by suburban respondents and men in other parts of Pennsylvania are similar to those in Philadelphia, while the rates of discrimination reported by women in other parts of Pennsylvania were already high in 1986-87. Overall, approximately one quarter of all lesbian women and one fifth of all gay men reported discrimination in some form of public accommodation in the previous 12 months because of sexual orientation.

Looking within the Philadelphia sample (Table 3B) we discover that African American men and all women are more likely than are white men to have experienced public accommodations-related discrimination in the previous 12 months; the differences in lifetime rates are less marked. Looking at these responses in terms of the respondents' ages, it appears that younger (i.e., under 32 years old) African American men (26%) and younger white women (33%) have the highest annual rates of public accommodations-related bias. Outside of Philadelphia younger lesbian women and gay men also report higher levels of discrimination in this category.

Overall discrimination rates are distressingly high (Table 3A), and are higher than in our previous surveys, mostly due to the increase in public accommodations-related discrimination. Across the state between one quarter and one third of our respondents report some experience of discrimination in the previous year, and approximately one half of our sample experienced discrimination because of sexual orientation during their lifetimes. It is important to realize that despite the enactment of civil rights protection for lesbian and gay Philadelphians in 1982, the rates of discrimination experienced by our Philadelphia respondents are essentially the same as those reported by respondents living in parts of the state that do not have civil rights protection.

Fear of discrimination

In addition to the direct forms of discrimination lesbian women and gay men experience, many are also victimized by fear of discrimination. Tables 5A and 5B show the proportions among our sample, within Philadelphia and elsewhere in Pennsylvania, who said that they believed they could experience discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodations because of their sexual orientation.

It might reasonably be expected that those who fear discrimination will try to protect

themselves from it by concealing their sexual orientation. Tables 5A and 5B also show how many of those who answered in the affirmative then said that they "sometimes" or "always" conceal their sexual orientation because of fear of discrimination.

Despite the existence of civil rights protection in the city of Philadelphia, through the addition of sexual orientation to the categories protected under the Fair Practices Act, our Philadelphia respondents seem no less fearful than respondents living elsewhere in Pennsylvania (outside of Philadelphia only Harrisburg and Pittsburgh have civil rights protection for lesbian and gay citizens). Across the state nearly nine of ten lesbian women and eight of ten gay men say they believe that they could suffer discrimination based on sexual orientation. It is distressing to note that these responses are not much different from the ones we obtained in our 1986-87 survey: in the earlier survey Philadelphia males and males and females outside of Philadelphia responded in essentially the same proportions to a question about fear of discrimination; in the case of Philadelphia females the present rate of 87% is down slightly from the 1986-87 rate of 92%.

There is a striking difference between our African American and white respondents in their responses to this question. As Table 5A shows, African American men and women are much less likely than are white men and women to say that they believe that they could suffer discrimination because of their sexual orientation. This difference is mostly found among the respondents with lower educational attainment: only 45% of the African American women (and 51% of the men) with a high school education say they believe this, compared with 85% of African American women and men with postgraduate schooling (the comparable numbers of white respondents are 81% and 74% among high school educated, and 95% and 90% among post-college educated women and men). This pattern is all the more remarkable when we note, as shown in Table 3B, that African American men report the highest levels of discrimination for any group in the previous 12 month period.

Not surprisingly, individuals who fear discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodations are likely to conceal their sexual orientation. Here, too, the respondents are substantially the same as in our previous survey four years earlier, although there is a small trend toward openness; our previous sample was even more likely to conceal their sexual orientation out of fear of discrimination. But even with this slight improvement, the proportion who say they do conceal is between three quarters and nine tenths of those who fear discrimination.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN— A SHOWCASE OF SUCCESS

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan is a small island in the Pacific, yet its story of economic success is truly remarkable. In 1959, Taiwan's population was 10.4 million; by 1991 it had doubled. In 1959, Taiwan's per capita GNP was the equivalent of US\$120; in 1991, it reached well over

US\$8,000, ranking 25th in the world. Disposable family income has reached an average of US\$19,265 per household, and it is still growing.

For the past 30 years, Taiwan's economic growth rate has averaged 8.8 percent annually. At the same time, the high savings rate among the people and substantial foreign exchange reserves held by the Taipei government—together with low rates of inflation and unemployment—contributed to an atmosphere of prosperity. The jobless rate in Taiwan remains less than 2 percent, as it has for several years.

Its growing prosperity has made Taiwan an increasingly important customer for a variety of American products and commodities, including grain from my own State of South Dakota. Less than 2 months ago, a procurement mission from Taiwan visited South Dakota and purchased 90,000 tons of wheat, valued at \$16,355,378.

At the present time the Republic of China is in the beginning phase of a 6-year national development plan. With a total budget of over \$303 billion, the plan offers opportunities for American companies to bid on major contracts, including flood control, city transportation networks, water and sewage plants, and highway construction.

On the eve of the 81st national anniversary of the Republic of China on October 10, 1992, I join many other Americans in commending the economic success that Taiwan has experienced.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LEO S. HOURIHAN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rev. Leo S. Hourihan on his 20th anniversary of his ordination as a minister. Reverend Hourihan is presently the pastor of the Slatersville Congregational Church, located in Slatersville, RI.

Reverend Hourihan was ordained as a minister on November 27, 1972 at North Bennington Baptist Church, located in North Bennington, VT. He then went on to serve at Agawam Congregation Church in Agawam, MA as associate pastor and then moved as pastor in the First Baptist Church in Leominster, MA. He was then installed as pastor of the Slatersville Congregational Church of the United Church of Christ in 1984.

Reverend Hourihan's work outside the church is world reaching. He is part of the Building Bridges Program between Russia and Rhode Island. He arranged trips for Russians to the State of Rhode Island and helped deliver supplies and goods to Russia. He also serves on the World Hunger Committee and the church ministry committee for the United Church of Christ. Within the Woonsocket community, Reverend Hourihan works with the Woonsocket Homeless Shelter and the Friends of the North Smithfield Library.

I congratulate Reverend Leo Hourihan on his 20th anniversary of his ordination. I wish him all the best in all of his future endeavors.

PROTECTING OUR PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES FROM EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS WASTES

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, for the second time within a month the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet held a public hearing in my home district of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY in an effort to determine whether a permit should be issued to allow the storage and handling of hazardous wastes in southwest Jefferson County. Again, as in the first hearing, hundreds of citizens came to voice their strong opposition to this proposal.

I want to share with all of our colleagues the statement which was read into the official record at this most recent hearing.

Mr. Speaker, more and more compelling information is being discussed each day in the media and in scientific quarters about the growing environmental risks posed by industrial activities. In many communities across the nation—including Jefferson County, KY—serious questions are being raised about the cumulative risk of exposure to multiple hazardous toxins, and about the effect of interaction of multiple pollutants. Do such mixtures multiply the toxicity? Is there a correlation between the occurrence of disease and the exposure of people and animals and aquatic life to multiple pollutants or toxins or hazardous waste products?

I am hopeful that the Environmental Protection Agency's [EPA] just-released report, "Environmental equity: reducing risk for all communities," will spur more research and more scientific efforts to study the risks faced by people in communities with high concentrations of industrial activity.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ROMANO MAZZOLI

Madam Chairman, distinguished members of the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet:

Thank you for allowing me the chance to express my concerns about the health, safety, well-being and reputation of all of Jefferson County even though it is in the Southwestern portion of the county where B. T. Energy proposes to expand its storage of hazardous waste.

This hearing is to address the permit modification submitted by B. T. Energy which would allow changes to be made in the tank storage secondary containment area to provide improved leak detection, changes to comply with new EPA regulations, and to transfer ownership of the company. I am not averse to these modifications.

However, this permit modification, if approved, would allow the new owners to construct an additional fifteen (15) 20,000 gallon storage tanks. It would also allow for the construction of a drum storage building that could hold up to 1044 fifty-five (55) gallon drums of hazardous waste. I oppose these provisions of the permit modification.

When B. T. Energy's proposal was brought to my attention, I immediately contacted Region IV of the United States Environmental Protection Agency to cite my concerns and my opposition to this permit modification.

On April 13, 1992, I received a response from Mr. Greer C. Tidwell, the Regional Administrator for Region IV. I wish to quote a portion of this letter and will submit the letter, in its entirety for the record.

"EPA has contacted the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, and has learned that the facility may be required to close and its RCRA permit may be terminated in the near future. The reason the permit is being considered for termination is that the facility apparently has not been handling hazardous waste for approximately two years. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has regulations, specifically KRS Chapter 224.866 Section 8, which gives the state authority to require closure of the hazardous waste storage tanks in accordance with the (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) RCRA permit if the facility has not been maintained in operational condition for any period of six months or longer. . . . The facility's permit, which was issued September 28, 1984, is scheduled to expire September 28, 1994. . . . If the facility wishes to continue operation after September 28, 1994, it will be required to submit a complete permit application and to go through the complete RCRA permitting process. . . . If the RCRA permit is renewed when the current permit expires in 1994, a Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) permit would be issued by EPA in conjunction with the state RCRA permit at this time. The HSWA permit would require the facility to remedy any releases which have occurred at the site. . . . Since Kentucky is authorized to implement a RCRA program in lieu of EPA, its hazardous waste regulations are required to be at least as stringent as federal regulations. Kentucky has the option of making its regulations more strict than EPA's, but currently Kentucky does not require an EIS (environmental impact study) prior to permit issuance or permit modification."

There are several issues in this letter which should be addressed:

Why has the state allowed this facility to continue its RCRA permit when it had knowledge that B.T. Energy had not handled hazardous waste within the last two years?

Why is the state now considering the proposed expansion under a permit modification procedure? It would seem that the new owners should submit a new RCRA permit application and ensure compliance with all applicable EPA regulations.

I also recommend that a comprehensive Environmental Impact Study (complete with a health study) should be required as a part of the RCRA permit and/or permit modification process.

On September 8th, I stood in this room before this distinguished panel and a large crowd of very concerned and worried residents. I stated my belief that if the Cabinet were to allow storage of hazardous waste, the door would be opened to making Jefferson County a dumping ground for the nation's hazardous waste. If B.T. Energy's permit modification is approved, this inevitable, unavoidable result would be hastened and hardened.

As I mentioned on September 8th, the storage of hazardous, carcinogenic wastes contemplates their transportation to the storage sites. This transportation—by truck, train or whatever means is selected—must traverse densely populated areas near homes, schools, playgrounds and churches. Accidents are inevitable. Thus, while the site of B.T. Energy's plant is in the Southwest part of Jefferson County, all parts of our community are at risk. An article in the September

21, 1992 Courier Journal stated: "hazardous materials incidents—from a leaking 55 gallon drum to a tank car explosion—rose 37 percent from 1982 to 1992 according to U.S. Department of Transportation data. Incidents involving trucks which carry most of the hazardous materials went up 34 percent. Injuries to people as a result of truck spills soared 374 percent. On the nation's railroads, incidents were up 36 percent."

We, as representatives of all these people, must take a long, hard look at the responsibility which that representational function carries.

And, most importantly, please do not grant permits or modifications of existing permits which will allow B.T. Energy to store hazardous wastes as requested by the company.

Please do not allow Jefferson County and this region to become, in name and in fact, a dumping ground for the nation's hazardous waste.

You have heard, and will hear again tonight from residents of Southwest Jefferson County who already bear more than their fair share of the industrial burden for this county and this state. Please listen to them. Please hear their concerns, their anxieties and their worries.

Thank you.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
Atlanta, GA, April 22, 1992.

Hon. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MAZZOLI: Thank you for your letter dated March 13, 1992, regarding the storage of hazardous waste materials at B.T. Energy Company in Louisville, Kentucky. Your letter cited concerns facing the citizens of Southwest Jefferson County, with regard to the proposed expansion of the B.T. Energy hazardous waste management facility. I understand your concern and desire to be responsive to your constituency regarding federal actions involving hazardous materials.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky has been authorized by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement portions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), with oversight by EPA. Section 3006 of RCRA allows states to be authorized to implement a hazardous waste program in lieu of EPA. Kentucky is authorized to implement the provisions of RCRA relating to storage and treatment of hazardous waste in tanks, which is the activity performed by the B.T. Energy Company facility.

EPA has contacted the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, and has learned that the facility may be required to close and its RCRA permit may be terminated in the near future. The reason the permit is being considered for termination is that the facility apparently has not been handling hazardous waste for approximately two years. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has regulations, specifically KRS Chapter 224.866 Section 8, which give the state authority to require closure of the hazardous waste storage tanks in accordance with the RCRA permit if the facility has not been maintained in operational condition for any period of six months or longer. Without a RCRA permit, future storage of hazardous waste would be limited to periods of less than ninety days.

If Kentucky decides not to terminate B.T. Energy's RCRA permit, the RCRA standards will continue to apply to the facility as they are stated in the permit. The facility's permit, which was issued September 28, 1984, is scheduled to expire September 28, 1994. If the facility wishes to expand its hazardous waste

storage tanks prior to this time, a permit modification would be required. As part of the permit modification process, members of the public are given the opportunity to express their views during the public comment period. All comments received during the public comment period become part of the administrative record, which forms the basis for the decision to grant or deny the permit modification. If the facility wishes to continue operation after September 28, 1994, it will be required to submit a complete permit application and to go through the complete RCRA permitting process. The public will once again have the opportunity to express their views at this time.

In your letter you brought up concerns about accidents or spills, which could adversely affect the area's residents and severely contaminate the Ohio River. The requirements for handling these emergency situations are found in Chapter 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 264, Subpart D. The contingency plan found in Part II, Section D of the facility's RCRA permit lists the requirements and procedures to be followed by the facility in an emergency situation. If the facility wants to renew its permit in 1994, a contingency plan will again be included in the permit application, and the public will have an opportunity to comment on it.

If the RCRA permit is renewed when the current permit expires in 1994, a Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) permit would be issued by EPA in conjunction with the state RCRA permit at this time. The HSWA permit would require the facility to remedy any releases which have occurred at the site.

You requested that EPA consider performing an environmental impact study (EIS) on the storage of hazardous material at the site. EPA shares your desire to assure decisions made by the federal government fully protect the environment and the health of the community. However, EPA and the courts have determined that the permitting process under RCRA provides the "functional equivalent" of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Also, the RCRA permit for storage of hazardous wastes would be under the authority of Kentucky, and therefore would be subject to state requirements. Since Kentucky is authorized to implement a RCRA program in lieu of EPA, its hazardous waste regulations are required to be at least as stringent as federal regulations. Kentucky has the option of making its regulations more strict than EPA's, but currently Kentucky does not require an EIS prior to permit issuance or permit modification.

For further information regarding actions to be taken by Kentucky, you may wish to contact Ms. Caroline P. Haight, Acting Director, Division of Waste Management, Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection at (502) 564-6716.

If I can be of further assistance regarding this or any other matter, please contact me. Sincerely yours,

GREER C. TIDWELL,
Regional Administrator.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF
PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL SUPER-
INTENDENT DR. CONSTANCE
CLAYTON

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, what makes a community strong and America a unique, vital society is the nature and extent to which one citizen serves another in the spirit of community. So it is with pleasure that I call on my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Dr. Constance Clayton, as she celebrates her 10th anniversary as Philadelphia School Superintendent.

For more than 30 years Dr. Clayton has gone above and beyond the call of duty with her diligent efforts to educate the youth of Philadelphia. Dr. Clayton is unique in that over the years she has exhibited an undying determination to improve the quality of life of each student who has been fortunate enough to come into contact with her.

A lifelong resident of Philadelphia and graduate of Temple University, Dr. Clayton became superintendent of the Philadelphia Public School System in 1982, a position that she continues to hold today.

Mr. Speaker, the many individuals who have been thrust into positions of responsibility are forced to devote all of their energy to the interests of their business. Dr. Clayton has always found time to serve her community in many ways with the fullness of her heart and a sound mind.

On October 4, 1992, Dr. Clayton will celebrate her 10th anniversary as the superintendent of schools. She will be honored for the service that she has rendered to the Philadelphia School System and the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me and the city of Philadelphia in saluting Dr. Clayton. She is a model citizen and educator, as well as a community activist. I am delighted to take this opportunity to recognize her long-standing service to the children of Philadelphia.

Congratulations Dr. Clayton.

A TRIBUTE TO MS. CAROL
LEONARD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues Ms. Carol Leonard, a midwife and educator from Concord, NH, who recently came to Washington to report on the deplorable state of medical care for pregnant women and newborns in the Soviet Union.

As a midwife, Ms. Leonard has delivered over 1,000 homebirth babies. Her expertise in this matter lends a great deal of credence to her criticism of medical care in the former Soviet Union. In 1990, she went there to study

birthing practices and to teach techniques which she herself practices in the United States. She was shocked by what she found.

Medical care for pregnant women and newborns in the former Soviet Union is light years behind the West. One of the main problems is unsanitary medical equipment and conditions. Another cause of concern is the excessive use of pain killing drugs. It is common practice to administer medication liberally with little concern for the adverse effects those drugs have on the infant. Coupled with this disturbing trend is the practice of inducing labor unnecessarily. Inducement techniques are both chemical and surgical and often result in injury to infants during birth.

As disturbing as the situation is, Ms. Leonard found that doctors and nurses she encountered were eager and willing to learn new and better practices. However, the lack of basic supplies, such as syringes, rubber gloves, baby bottles, and diapers, hamper any substantive progress.

Upon learning of this disturbing state of affairs, Ms. Leonard has taken the lead in organizing the shipment of medical supplies to areas in need of them most. She has also embarked on a campaign to educate others about the need for reform. She hopes that the shipments and educational efforts will greatly improve medical care for pregnant women and infants in the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, fortunately Ms. Leonard's story was brought to Capitol Hill when she appeared in a joint meeting of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus and the Caucus for Women's Issues. My friend and colleague, Congresswoman Susan Molinari of New York, introduced Ms. Leonard at the extremely interesting and successful gathering. I would like to submit her introductory remarks for the RECORD:

INTRODUCTION OF CAROL LEONARD BY
CONGRESSWOMAN SUSAN MOLINARI

CONGRESSIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS/CAUCUS
FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES

Carol Leonard is a midwife from Concord, New Hampshire. She has delivered over 1,000 homebirth babies since she began as an apprentice to a country doctor in the mid-seventies. Ms. Leonard has truly made a mark in this nation by helping to bring back safe drug-free births to the American home.

Some of her exploits are stranger than fiction, and could fill a book. A book we hope Carol will write some day. From cliffhanger rides at 80 miles an hour on snowy mountain roads to get to a birth—delivering a baby in the middle of a Grateful Dead concert. Then there was a real cliffhanger, when she gave CPR to an unconscious hang glider 250 feet above the ocean in Australia. She received the equivalent of our Congressional Medal of Honor by the Australian Parliament for this.

Her most stirring experience is the one which we are here today to discuss. In 1990 Carol made a pilgrimage to the Soviet Union to study their birthing practices, and to teach some of her own. What she found was appalling. It is clear that third world nations practice safer birthing techniques than those used in pre-revolution Moscow. Unfortunately it appears that Soviet efficiency went out over Tender Loving Care, when it came to the birth process in Russia.

Carol's trip was videotaped for posterity and was later featured on ABC's 20/20. We'll

take a look at that tape in a few minutes but first I want to turn it over to Ms. Carol Leonard to discuss her eye-opening mission to Moscow.

GIVING CONSUMERS NEW TOOLS TO INCREASE SAVINGS

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give the consumer a new tool for making and increasing investments. My bill would allow banks, through separately capitalized subsidiaries and bank holding company affiliates, to sponsor and underwrite mutual funds, an activity they are now generally prohibited from conducting. A mutual fund is an investment company that pools the funds of individuals and other investors and uses them to purchase large portfolios of debt or equity obligations of businesses and sometimes debt obligations of governments. The owners of the fund hold proportionate shares in the entire pool of securities in which a fund invests.

CONSUMERS SAVINGS ERODING

The last 5 years have seen a disappointing downward slide in interest rates on personal savings accounts in banks, the way most Americans probably save. In 1989, the average interest rate paid on savings' accounts at commercial banks was a little over 6 percent. In 1988, the average interest rate paid at insured commercial banks on time deposits, like certificates of deposit with a 2½-year term, was 8 percent. Savings accounts today in banks get a mere 3 percent, on average. The interest rate today on time deposits over 2½ years in length is 5.02 percent. These traditionally safe and popular investments are hardly keeping up with inflation, which hovers around 3 percent.

Mutual funds investments, on the other hand, which, granted, are risky investments, earned on average 23 percent in 1991. In the 1980's, the return on mutual funds investments fluctuated greatly, reaching on average, a low of -0.26 percent in 1981 and a high of 24.42 percent in 1985.

Just last week, the Washington Post reported, in an article entitled, "Elderly See Interest Income Evaporate," that interest rates on certificates of deposits and Treasury bills have plummeted from double digits in the 1980's to about 3 percent today. Many elderly people, who live on a minimal pension, depend on their hard-earned, lifetime savings to supplement their social security or other pension income. The average social security pension at the end of 1991 for a retired worker was \$7,500 a year. Twenty-five percent of the income of seniors comes from interest and investments. Craig Hoogstra of the American Association of Retired Persons has said, "People who have all of their liquid assets in CD's or savings accounts are going to be hurt the hardest, people with no ability to decrease expenses and no ability to increase their income." In short, people who manage to save and invest in traditionally safe ways, are see-

ing their savings eroded in our current economy. It is particularly harsh for the elderly living on fixed incomes when inflation is running about 3 percent and health care expenses rise at a much higher rate, 8 percent in 1991. In fact, during the 1980's, medical inflation ran twice the rate of inflation on other items.

The bill I introduce today will give seniors and others a new option, with the convenience and familiarity of their bank, to get more money on their investments by giving them a new investment avenue in their community, advised by local community people they know and trust.

Some may object to this bill on the grounds that mutual funds, unlike most bank deposits, are not federally insured. That is correct. But, in the interest of protecting the consumer, my bill includes a specific provision requiring disclosure to customers that the mutual fund investment is not insured and it requires the customer to sign a written acknowledgement that the disclosures were received.

In addition, my bill would not permit these new activities to be conducted in a manner that threatens the deposit insurance fund or investor protection. The new activities may only be performed in separately capitalized subsidiaries of the banks or bank holding companies. Moreover, the subsidiaries engaged in the new activities will be regulated by the appropriate banking agencies and the Securities and Exchange Commission, as they are now, to ensure that the activities are conducted in a safe and sound manner and in full compliance with the securities laws.

MUTUAL FUNDS HEALTHY

In the 1970's, mutual funds, in the words of a U.S. Department of Treasury report, became "the most notable substitute for insured deposits." They grew slowly and steadily in number and assets, and in the 1980's, they exploded, reaching almost 2,000 in number and over \$800 billion in total assets by the end of 1987. One study showed that in 1984, 84 percent of savings were in bank time deposits and savings accounts, with 16 percent in mutual funds. By 1991, savings in mutual funds had grown to 42 percent.

UPDATING OLD LAW

Under current law, section 16 of the Banking Act of 1933, known as the Glass-Steagall Act, enacted during the Depression in 1933, prohibits national banks and state Federal Reserve member banks from directly dealing in, underwriting, or purchasing all but a few securities for their own accounts. The Glass-Steagall Act also prohibits these banks from being affiliated with companies principally engaged in underwriting or distribution of securities. The Glass-Steagall Act was a response to charges of conflict of interest and fraud in some banks and the fear of taking risks with money during the Great Depression and after the stock market collapse. This act, well-intentioned at the time, tried to separate two industries, the risk-taking investment industry and the safe, risk-avoidance banking industry. Many today believe the Glass-Steagall Act was an inappropriate response to the Depression.

Last year, in response to the Department of the Treasury's comprehensive study of banking reform, entitled "Modernizing the Financial System, Recommendations for Safer, More

Competitive Banks," Congress considered fundamental banking reform. The Treasury study recommended giving banking firms several new powers and products to restore their health and competitiveness. Unfortunately, the expansion of banks' powers got largely caught up in intractable congressional jurisdictional squabbles and policy differences and did not become law. My bill today is a continuation of that effort and represents one small loosening up of 60-year-old strictures that just do not make sense today.

WHY DO BANKS NEED TO ENGAGE IN MUTUAL FUND ACTIVITY?

The Nations' banks today find themselves hamstrung by restrictions that their competitors do not have. Banks' share of national lending has gone from 19 percent in 1981 to 7 percent in 1991. Companies like Ford Motor Co., General Electric, and JC Penney's engage in a range of insurance, real estate securities, banking, and other financial activities without the regulatory shackles that banks face.

The bank, which at one time was a person's major source of credit and financial advice and activity, has found its position eroded as it has been restricted by Federal law from offering many financial services in today's modern, complex financial world. People today have many choices of instruments in which to invest. Investing requires sophistication and is a complicated process. In many places, especially the small towns of America, the bank is the only place to get advice and the most convenient place to put one's savings. Giving banks this additional option for advising and helping people manage and maximize their savings is a small step, in my view, but a much needed one both to help consumers increase their savings and help banks become more competitive.

MOVING THIS DIRECTION

As their markets have been eroded, banks have been innovative in developing business and expanding their products. And the regulatory agencies, through decisions and interpretations, are moving to allow banks to undertake more securities activities that were once the exclusive domain of the securities industry. For example, the Federal Reserve has interpreted the Glass-Steagall Act to allow bank holding companies to establish nonbank subsidiaries that derive up to 10 percent of their revenue from a wide range of otherwise prohibited, or ineligible securities activities, including underwriting of and dealing in commercial paper, mortgage backed securities, municipal revenue bonds, securitized assets, and corporate bonds and equities, according to the Treasury report. The statute has also been interpreted by the OCC to give national banks authority to engage in some activities that are conducted by securities firms.

Our foreign competitors are way ahead of us. Notably, foreign banks engage in securities activities in this country. Also, while section 303 of FDICIA now restricts insured state bank activities, and by 1990, 23 States had authorized State-chartered bank affiliates to engage in securities underwriting activities beyond those permitted for national banks and bank holding companies. My bill, in essence, affirms what is already a growing trend.

I would like to note that like H.R. 6, as reported by the Banking Committee, and other

banking reform bills that we in Congress have considered in recent years, my bill would permit the underwriting of the share of any registered investment company. However, after a decision is rendered in a case currently being litigated in Federal court, it may be appropriate to consider modifying this authority to address certain registered investment companies that fund variable annuities. I will continue to solicit views on this issue and expect that the Banking Committee will discuss this matter when it holds hearings on the bill, hopefully early next year.

Although the 102d Congress is in its final days, I am introducing this bill to solicit comments and views and in the hope that it will be at the top of the banking agenda of the 103d Congress. I hope my colleagues will join me in bringing our outmoded banking laws up to date in the interest of giving consumers many options to maintain a good standard of living and quality of life and in a manner which maintains the safety and soundness of the banking industry.

THE FINANCIAL SERVICES ACT OF 1992

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. Short title.

The Act may be cited as the "Financial Services Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. Permitting a national bank to acquire or establish a subsidiary which underwrites the shares of and sponsors investment companies.

Section 2 of the Act permits a national bank to establish a separately capitalized subsidiary which engages in the business of dealing in, underwriting, and distributing the shares of an investment company, as well as organizing, sponsoring, managing and controlling investment companies. Section 2 clarifies that the underwriting and sponsorship activities authorized by the Act for a subsidiary of a national bank are in addition to the activities in which national banks may engage directly under other provisions of law or as otherwise authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Act is not the exclusive authority for a national bank's investment company activities and a national bank may continue to engage directly in any such activity that is otherwise permissible. For example, the Comptroller has promulgated regulations permitting a national bank directly to collectively invest funds held by the bank in a fiduciary capacity (see 12 C.F.R. §9.18 (1992)) and several courts have confirmed this authority. In certain cases, some funds have been deemed to be investment companies for purposes of the securities laws. This legislation would not prohibit a national bank from continuing to offer directly these fiduciary services notwithstanding a determination that the fund may be an investment company.

Under the current regulatory and enforcement system, the investment company activities authorized by this legislation to be performed by a national bank subsidiary will be regulated and supervised by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the securities laws, as well as by the Comptroller under the banking laws. This dual regulatory scheme provides sufficient enforcement tools to address any unsafe or unsound banking practices or investor protection concerns that may arise as a result of the activities permitted by the Act.

The Comptroller, as the appropriate Federal banking agency for national banks and their subsidiaries, has the authority to pre-

scribe the necessary rules and regulations to insure the bank's safety and soundness. It is expected that the Comptroller will use this authority to impose whatever additional safeguards are necessary to address any potential adverse effects to the bank that may arise from establishing and operating the authorized subsidiaries, including conflicts of interest and unsafe banking practices.

The Act permits small banks to engage in investment company activities. To be deemed a "subsidiary" of a national bank, the Act requires that a company must be only more than 25% owned by a national bank and the Act further provides that a subsidiary may be deemed to be a subsidiary of more than one national bank. Consequently, several national banks may jointly own a subsidiary engaged in underwriting shares of and sponsoring investment companies.

SEC. 3. Permitting a State member bank to acquire a subsidiary which underwrites the shares of and sponsors investment companies.

Section 3 of the Act includes a conforming amendment to paragraph 20 of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. §335, to provide that a State member bank may acquire a subsidiary that underwrites the shares of and sponsors an investment company to the same extent as permitted for a national bank under Section 2 of the Act.

SEC. 4. Requiring subsidiaries of national banks and State member banks to make certain disclosures to customers.

Section 4 of the Act amends the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. §221 et seq.) to require subsidiaries of national banks and State member banks engaged in the new activities to disclose, on a one-time basis, certain material information to their customers, including that the subsidiary is not an insured depository institution and any products sold, offered or recommended by the subsidiary are not FDIC insured. The subsidiaries must also obtain a signed acknowledgement from the customer that the required disclosures were received.

Moreover, the Act gives the Comptroller, in the case of a subsidiary of a national bank, and the Federal Reserve Board, in the case of a subsidiary of a State member bank, the authority to promulgate regulations, require that additional disclosures must be made, and to grant exceptions to the disclosure requirements under the Federal Reserve Act that are consistent with the purposes of the statute. It is expected that the regulators will consult with each other when granting exceptions to the disclosure requirements and will use this authority judiciously to exempt only customers who do not need the protection of the disclosures, e.g., sophisticated investors. Because the bank subsidiaries also are regulated by the SEC under the securities laws, any exceptions to the disclosure requirements granted by the banking regulators will only affect the disclosures required under the Federal Reserve Act and will in no way affect any requirements under the securities laws and regulations.

While this provision will provide express authority to banking regulators to require certain disclosures, under existing law, the regulators already have adequate supervisory authority to require any disclosures deemed necessary. In addition, the regulators have authority under 12 U.S.C. §1818 to take appropriate enforcement actions to address unsafe or unsound banking practices or violations of law involving the failure to disclose material information or fraudulent

sales of securities by banks or their subsidiaries.

Moreover, under the securities laws, a subsidiary engaged in the new activities will be subject to applicable disclosure requirements and enforcement actions by the SEC if such requirements are violated. For example, among many other provisions, the subsidiary will be subject to the securities antifraud statutes and regulations which require the disclosure of all material information, and the suitability requirements which impose a duty to ascertain that a sale of a security to a customer is suitable to that customer.

SEC. 5. Permitting a member bank to be affiliated with a company which underwrites the shares of and sponsors investment companies.

Section 5 of the Act includes a conforming amendment to section 20 of the Glass-Steagall Act, 12 U.S.C. §377, to permit a member bank, including a national bank, to be affiliated with a company that is engaged principally in the underwriting or distribution of investment company securities, such as is permitted by this legislation. Currently, section 20 of the Glass-Steagall Act prohibits such affiliations.

SEC. 6. Authorizing management interlocks between a member bank or a bank holding company and (1) an affiliate engaged in investment company activities, and (2) investment companies organized, sponsored, managed, or controlled by the affiliate.

Section 6 of the Act amends section 32 of the Glass-Steagall Act, 12 U.S.C. §78, to provide an exemption from the current law which prohibits management interlocks between a member bank and a company primarily engaged in the underwriting or distribution of securities. The Federal Reserve Board has interpreted section 32 also generally to prohibit such interlocks between a bank holding company and a company primarily engaged in the underwriting or distribution of securities. Section 6 would permit interlocks between member banks, including national banks, and bank holding companies and their subsidiaries engaged in the investment company activities authorized in this legislation. Because investment companies generally are deemed by the Board to be engaged in prohibited activities under section 32, the Act also amends section 32 to permit management interlocks between member banks or bank holding companies and the investment companies sponsored by their affiliates.

SEC. 7. Permitting a bank holding company to acquire a company which engages in investment company activities.

Section 7 of the Act amends section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("BHCA"), 12 U.S.C. §1843, to permit a bank holding company to acquire a company which underwrites the shares of and sponsors investment companies. Section 7 also provides that bank holding company affiliates engaged in the activities authorized in this legislation must make the same disclosures as are required under Section 4 of the Act for subsidiaries of national banks and State member banks.

A bank holding company's investment company activities permitted by this legislation also will be adequately supervised under current law. First, the nonbank affiliate's investment company activities will be subject to the SEC's regulatory and enforcement authority under the securities laws, as is the case with a subsidiary of a national bank or a State member bank engaged in such activities under this legislation. Second, the Federal Reserve Board has the authority to su-

pervise and examine bank holding companies and their affiliates under the BHCA and to enforce the BHCA and other applicable banking laws. Third, the appropriate Federal banking agency for a bank subsidiary of a holding company and any subsidiary of the bank (the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of a national bank and its subsidiary) will supervise and examine the bank subsidiary and its subsidiaries and enforce applicable banking statutes, including the restrictions on affiliate transactions in 12 U.S.C. §§371c and 371c-1.

SEC. 7. Effective date.

The Act becomes effective upon enactment.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES O. SLOSSER, PH.D., PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Charles O. Slosser, Ph.D., who has been chosen as the Professional of the Year by the Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties Chapter of the National Society of Fund Raising Professionals.

This award is bestowed upon an individual who practices the profession of fund raising in the most effective, creative and highest ethical manner. The honoree must have made a substantial contribution to the success of the charitable organization for which he or she works, as well as playing an important role in the advancement of the profession of fundraising.

Dr. Slosser is the executive director of the Santa Barbara foundation. In this position, he is responsible for the overall administration of the foundation, as well as coordination or supervision of grantmaking, students loans, donor services, public relations, financial management, personnel, budgeting, and of course, fundraising.

Prior to his service to the Santa Barbara foundation, Dr. Slosser was the director of development at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and the director of major gifts and director of corporate/foundation relations at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is my pleasure to commend Dr. Charles O. Slosser, Ph.D., as Professional of the Year for the Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties Chapter of the National Society of Fund Raising Executives, and to wish him all the success in the future.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS. OLIVER W. CONNOR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Oliver and Frances Connor, a couple whose joyous and fulfilling union has lasted over 50 years. On December 14, 1991,

the Connor's celebrated a momentous occasion, their golden wedding anniversary. It is with great pleasure that I take a few moments to bring them to your attention.

Although Oliver was born in Fairland, OK, and Frances in Wichita, KS, fate brought them together when both families moved to Arkansas. It was there that Oliver and Frances met and became high school sweethearts. Marrying in Yuma, AZ shortly after graduation, the Connors then relocated to the land of opportunity, California.

Quickly becoming involved in their new community, the Connors have devoted countless hours of their spare time to numerous worthy causes. Oliver is a member of the Lakewood Rotary club, the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, and is the area chairman of the Boy Scouts of America. In addition, he is a member of the St. Mary Medical Center board of trustees, a position he has held since 1967. Oliver is also a member of the Pan American festival association. In the past, he has served as a member of the Lakewood Kiwanis. Frances is a longstanding member of the dramatic allied arts program. She is also an accomplished pianist. Of all their various achievements and charitable endeavors, the Connors are most proud of founding the St. Mary Medical Hospice Auction, an auction that is responsible for raising million of dollars for the infirmed.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Oliver W. and Frances L. Connor. We wish them many more happy years together.

TRIBUTE TO MR. O. LEONARD PRESS

HON. LARRY J. HOPKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a distinguished Kentuckian and American, Mr. O. Leonard Press, Kentucky Educational Television's first and only executive director until his retirement this year and one of this Nation's most respected advocates and pioneers of public broadcasting.

Mr. Press is being honored this weekend as KET dedicates the new O. Leonard Press Telecommunications Center in Lexington, KY. This new facility will serve as headquarters of a second KET educational channel via satellite linking every elementary and secondary school in the State and providing the capacity to connect every college, library, and courthouse.

The vision, energy, and dedication of Len Press have made the statewide KET network a reality and built it into one of the largest and most successful educational networks in America.

In the 1950's, when as a professor in the University of Kentucky television department he proposed a plan for public broadcasting in the State, Mr. Press never saw KET as an alternative to commercial broadcasting; he saw it as an adjunct to museums, libraries, public schools, and universities.

By 1968, his hard work came to fruition as Kentucky Educational Television signed on the air with its first broadcast.

In the ensuing 24 years, KET has grown from a single broadcast channel primarily offering in-school programming to a transmission system that includes an open-broadcast channel for public programming and a closed-circuit satellite-delivery system with two channels devoted exclusively to interactive instruction.

STAR Channels, as the KET satellite delivery system is known, combines state-of-the-art technology—including a unique interactive keypad designed by KET—with top-flight instructors to provide specialized instruction to students in public schools across Kentucky and in 18 other States.

KET is also known around the world for its "GED on TV" program, which Press developed. Introduced in 1975, the program incorporates a 43-part television series with a student outreach component. "The KET/GED Series" is used in 48 States, the U.S. Armed Forces, the Federal correctional system, and the Governments of Canada and Mexico.

The father and now grandfather of Kentucky Educational Television has received many honors for his achievements. Most recent tributes include induction into the Kentucky Journalism Hall of Fame; recognition as Outstanding PTV Manager of the Year, the highest award bestowed by the Public Broadcasting System; and winner of the University of Kentucky Libraries Medallion for Intellectual Excellence.

Still, KET itself, the largest statewide public television network in the United States and still growing, remains the most eloquent testimony to Len Press' lifetime of accomplishment and enlightened public service. I am proud of my personal friendship with this distinguished friend of Kentucky and ask my fellow members to join me in saluting the remarkably productive career of O. Leonard Press.

INTERVAL BROTHERHOOD HOME

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, daily headlines in the newspapers scream at us with tales of crime, drug abuse, homelessness, and other social ills. More and more, people retreat to their homes to escape the dangers of the street and the unwelcome advances of strangers.

But there is one man who does not; one man who searches for those who are victims of their own man-made addictive hells and helps bring them to a place of refuge. Mr. Speaker, I speak here of Father Sam Ciccolini of the Interval Brotherhood Home in Akron.

The Interval Brotherhood Home [IBH] began with a simple idea of Father Sam's: To sponsor a retreat for alcoholics. Father Sam was looking for a way, like Alcoholics Anonymous, to keep alcoholics sober long enough to get them back on their feet. It worked. It worked and it grew from a short retreat to a more structured, professional rehabilitation effort.

To get his idea for a house of retreat for alcoholics off the ground, Father Sam took over vacant property and turned it into a residential

home for recovering alcoholics. When his first house of retreat was filled, he obtained a second. When it became clear that an even larger need existed, Father Sam went in search of a spot that would accommodate greater numbers of people.

He found none.

But what he did find was an abandoned farm. So, armed with little more than a desire to help people and a vision of a new place to house IBH, Father Sam took what had been an abandoned farm—literally took old deserted chicken coops, and transformed it into what is now a major rehabilitation center for those with drug addiction and alcohol problems. Today the IBH treats dozens of men, women, and children on a large, modern campus. It is one of the preeminent facilities in northeast Ohio for addictive disorders and has returned hundreds of men, women, and children to normal, productive and happy lives.

Father Sam sees still a greater and expanded role for IBH. When the Interval Brotherhood Home celebrated its 20th anniversary in 1990, Father Sam unveiled plans for the creation of an International Addiction Control, Treatment, Study, and Research Center. As with his original vision for IBH, Father Sam sees a new facility dedicated to academic and rehabilitative missions involved with addiction control and treatment. Whereas IBH served the local community, the new center will serve an international community and lead the fight to eradicate alcohol and drug addiction around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Father Sam and the Interval Brotherhood Home in my district. I am proud to see this level of dedication to such a worthwhile cause. Mr. Speaker, I commend Father Sam Ciccolini and IBH and wish them well on their continuing journey to serve those who most need it.

HOUSE VOTE TO DENY MFN FOR ROMANIA IS JUSTIFIED—WASHINGTON POST EDITORIAL APPROVES CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House of Representatives rejected by an overwhelming margin pending legislation to grant most-favored-nation [MFN] trading status for Romania. That action was a thoughtfully-considered—and appropriate—action by this body.

Today's Washington Post contained an editorial on the difficulties Romania has faced in moving from communism to democracy. The Post—correctly—notes that "almost all the other countries of the old Soviet bloc have been able to show more progress [than Romania] in their struggle against lingering Communist power structures and habits of mind. Romanian Communists have altered the forms but tended to cling to the reins."

Mr. Speaker, the first round of elections in Romania was generally approved by international election observers, but there has

been criticism about the lack of a fully free press and free radio and television, and the development of truly democratic organizations has not proceeded as far as it has throughout the rest of Central and Eastern Europe.

The Romanians now have an opportunity to make the right decisions, to move further toward true democracy and to make progress in the observance of internationally recognized human rights. Congress is likely to revisit the issue of MFN for Romania during the next session of Congress. The Romanian Government now has an opportunity to make the changes in regard to full observance of human rights and to take the necessary steps to assure the development of real democracy. If these actions are taken, I am confident that the Congress will extend MFN to Romania.

As the Post editorial observed today, "The United States shouldn't hesitate to let its views on the progress of democracy in Romania be known." The Romanian Government has been told our views on the progress of democracy. More needs to be done. I hope the Romanian Government understands the message.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of today's Washington Post article be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give it careful attention.

DEMOCRACY, ROMANIAN STYLE

Romanians apparently are reelecting President Ion Iliescu's Front for National Salvation. It is the people's choice, but it is a disappointing result all the same. The front is the political home for old, inadequately reconstructed Communists who worked comfortably with the late dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr. Iliescu is compromised by his association with intrigue, violence and the privilege of the bureaucratic elite both before and after the Ceausescu ouster three years ago.

The upholders of democratic opinion in Romania have had an uphill climb. Almost all the other countries of the old Soviet bloc have been able to show more progress in their struggle against lingering Communist power structures and habits of mind. Romanian Communists have altered the forms but tended to cling to the reins. International election observers found much to approve in the conduct of Romania's elections on Sunday. But they noted shortfalls—including a less than free flow of information and a shortage of active civic organizations—in the deeper task of establishing a democratic civil society.

The old Communists profess a commitment to democracy and a market economy. But they move at it in a spirit diminishing these goals, and they capitalize on the very frustrations of daily life for which their own policies bear some responsibility. One could say there is a Balkan lag in Romania, but Bulgaria, also Balkan, has moved forward smartly. Romania has its own distinctive quality: a tradition of manipulative politics, a conservative rural constituency, a frail international class, a fierce distrust not simply of foreigners but of other Romanians.

With Mr. Iliescu's reelection expected to be confirmed in a second round on Oct. 11, attention turns to which parties he will pick as partners in a governing coalition. He could turn to the center or—painful thought—he could turn to his right, selecting the surging Party for Romanian National Unity, known for its xenophobia toward minority Hungarians, Gypsies and Jews.

The United States shouldn't hesitate to let its views on the progress of democracy in Ro-

mania be known. The House yesterday held up restoration of Romania's trade privileges (most favored nation trading status). A little time will be useful to see how the new government goes. It's a kind of interference in Romania's internal affairs—the right kind.

LIFELONG LEARNING ACT

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, today, America is in danger of losing a war. It's not a war in the traditional sense, to be won or lost on the battlefield. It's an economic war being waged in classrooms and workplaces throughout the world.

In today's global economy, a nation's economic competitiveness depends largely on how it invests in its people. Unlike our international competitors we often fail to prepare young people for the world of work. High school students going directly into the work force usually spend several years moving from one low wage, low skill job to another, until they acquire enough work experience to be considered qualified for more responsible, better paying jobs. We also fail to provide those already in the work force with the education and training needed to keep current with the changing demands on the workplace. We generally assume that once people enter the work force, they have all the education and training they need.

If we are to win the economic war, we, as a country, must increase our investment in people. We must provide young people, as well as those already in the work force, the education and training needed to get and keep high wage, high skill jobs. In short, we must become a nation of lifelong learners.

My bill—the Lifelong Learning Act of 1992—promotes learning as a lifelong endeavor. It helps strengthen the connection between school and work by providing students with a variety of structured work experiences. These include tech prep or 2+2 programs, youth apprenticeships, and internships. It helps teachers stay current in their field by giving them the chance to get additional training and work experience. It helps education and training institutions respond to the needs of a changing economy by providing grants for short-term, customized training programs. And it helps promote business and labor involvement in education and training by making them partners in these programs.

In my home State of Oregon, major education and training reforms are already underway. These reforms aim to strengthen the transition from work to school; improve coordination of public work force education and training programs; and encourage private investment in work force education and training, development of high-performance work organizations, and partnerships between business and labor. Oregon's overall goal: To have the best educated and prepared work force in the Nation by the year 2000 and a work force equal to any in the world by 2010. The Lifelong Learning Act of 1992 will make the Federal Government both a partner to and catalyst for efforts such as this.

I urge my colleagues to support the Lifelong Learning Act of 1992, and to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO OUR FIRST BLACK AIRMEN

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a most deserving tribute to the heroic service of our Nation's first black airmen, the Tuskegee Airmen, whose phenomenal combat record during World War II should long be remembered.

Fifty years ago, these courageous black men came to Tuskegee, AL, with the dream of learning to be military pilots. Between 1941 and the end of World War II, nearly 1,000 black men received pilot training at the Tuskegee Airman Training School.

The significant success of these fighter pilots marks an important milestone in American history. Their heroic actions not only proved victorious in the war, but helped open the door to integration in the U.S. military. The contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen cannot be overlooked.

Once they were sent into combat over Europe and North Africa in 1943, they flew more than 1,500 missions and shot down or damaged 409 enemy aircraft. These war heroes were decorated with more than 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses, Legions of Merit, Silver Stars, Purple Hearts, and other medals. They never lost a bomber they were escorting in more than 200 missions—the only fighter group in the war to achieve that distinction.

They were the Red Tails to their comrades, but to the Germans, the pilots of the 99th, 100th, 301st, and 302d squadrons were the dreaded schwarze Vogelmenschen, the Black Birdmen.

The year 1992 marks the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Tuskegee Airmen. To pay homage to our Nation's first black airmen and their fearless bravery in World War II, they will be honored at the Wings in Autumn International Air Show in Courtland, AL on October 2 through 4, 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in admiration of the distinguished service of the Tuskegee Airmen. Their valor and their sacrifice cannot be forgotten.

IN OPPOSITION OF THE TITLE X GAG RULE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, October 1, 1992, marks the day that the Bush administration begins enforcing the title X gag rule regulations. Today also marks that day in which the Federal Government has knowingly and actively become involved in violating fundamental principals of free speech, medical ethics, and equality.

Title X funds more than 4,000 family planning clinics nationwide, serving more than 4 million women annually. The women who seek family planning clinic services come from all walks of life, all races, wealthy and poor, young and middle aged. They also seek a variety of services from these clinics, including birth control information, yearly gynecological exams, prenatal care, and abortion services. These clinics provide invaluable services to millions of women each year.

Now, because of the administration's gag rule, health care professionals are prohibited from counseling their patients about abortion or referring them for abortion information and services. Even in circumstances where a woman requests the information, has no other source of health care, or is at risk of suffering physical harm, health care professionals are prohibited from discussing abortion as an alternative.

Every individual has a right to receive full medical information about their health care options, regardless of whether or not they are able to afford a private doctor or must use a family planning clinic. It is very difficult for a woman to be faced with an unplanned pregnancy, but she is entitled to make an educated decision about all of her legal options, including prenatal care and delivery, infant care, foster care, adoption, and abortion. The Government has no right to interfere with the relationship between a doctor and her/his patient.

In light of these circumstances, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 323, the Family Planning Amendments Act, when it comes up for floor consideration later this week. This legislation is designed to allow title X clinics to provide nondirective counseling and referrals to pregnant women. This includes information on prenatal care and delivery, infant care, foster care, adoption, and abortion.

In addition, the legislation will protect clinic staff from being forced to provide information that conflicts with their personal beliefs. It also requires that all clinics receiving title X funds must certify that they have complied with their State's parental notification and parental consent laws.

I urge my colleagues to replace the administration's restrictive gag rule and vote in favor of S. 323. The rights of millions of women, their health care providers, and their families are being blatantly violated by this unfair and unconscionable regulation.

THE NEW ENGLAND CHASSIDIC CENTER HONORS JOSEPH GANN AND ROBERT G. OJEMANN

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, ROFEH International is an important and extremely well run charitable organization in Brookline, MA. ROFEH is directed by Grand Rabbi Levi Y. Horowitz, the Boston Rebbe, of the New England Chassidic. Among his many distinctions, Rebbe Horowitz is an authority in the field of medical ethics and a staunch sup-

porter of quality medical care being made widely available. As part of his work he became aware of a need which ROFEH helps to fill. This organization is a referral organization which makes it possible for people in a wide variety of places to take advantage of the high quality medical care available in Greater Boston. ROFEH refers people with illnesses to the medical specialists and facilities which are best suited to their needs. For the people who come to Boston from some distance, ROFEH provides a range of services which include arranging housing, transportation, food, very important in this context, interpreters. Rabbi Horowitz and those who join him in support of ROFEH are entitled to feel extremely proud of the excellent work they do and of the people whose health problems they have helped alleviate by this indispensable service.

On November 22 of this year the New England Chassidic Center which Rabbi Horowitz heads will hold its annual dinner in which it will award two very well deserved honors to people who have been supported of the work of the center and of ROFEH. Joseph Gann will be celebrating his 90th birthday around the time that he receives the Man of the Year Award for his service to the New England Chassidic Center. Joining Mr. Gann in receiving appropriate recognition of his great work is Dr. Robert G. Ojemann, who will be receiving the ROFEH Award. Mr. Speaker, the New England Chassidic Center has prepared brief descriptions of the important work of these two outstanding men and I want these descriptions here:

MR. JOSEPH GANN

Mr. Joseph Gann, noted Boston philanthropist, and self made business leader, is not just another Horatio Alger tale. It is a story that covers his early struggling years in his birthplace, Raduta Lithuania, his exiled tortuous time in Siberia, where he first became a watchmaking apprentice. From there he escaped to Koenigsberg, Germany, where he learned the art of being a jewelry craftsman, which he utilized in a most significant way to make his life story a legend.

He comes from a family of Talmudic scholars, starting with his great-grandfather and continuing for three generations. They studied in the world renowned Slobodka Yeshiva of Lithuania. His early life was spent working at the orchard of his Zeidy. When he finally arrived at the home of his uncle in Amsterdam, N.Y., he acquired his first job in a jewelry shop. This event launched his extraordinary business career, climaxed by the establishment of his own prominent and successful jewelry firm, Joseph Gann, Inc. of Boston, and his appointment to the board of the internationally famous industrial firm, the Kiddie Manufacturing Company.

His upward climb, as he describes it began with a better job offer that took him from Amsterdam to Albany, N.Y. "Then, out of the blue," Gann reported, "I received a letter from a large Boston Jewelry house which had heard of my work, and offered me the then unbelievable salary of \$48 a week".

A few years later, the famous 1929 Stock Market crash occurred, and he faced the urgent demand of accepting a \$33 cut in his \$48-a-week salary. With typical daring, the enterprising craftsman made the most fateful decision of his life: To found his own wholesale jewelry operation. As the years passed, the company enjoyed a steady growth and an expanding reputation for superior service. Its

marketing reach spread throughout the Northeast.

Still leading a vigorous daily life, the keen, hardy honoree, supposedly retired, "almost fully" from business in 1974, turning over Joseph Gann, Inc. to the direction of the second-generation family members. Still, when he is located in Boston, and not in Miami, which is the better part of the year, a day will not go by with Mr. Gann not "running the show".

Mr. Gann is married to Rae "Rochel" Perkins, a true woman of valor, who has been at his side throughout his turbulent life. The Ganns reside in Newton and Bal Harbour, Florida, where he was recently honored with that communities Chesed Award.

The Ganns have been members of the New England Chassidic Center, an organization dedicated to religious and humane activities, for close to 40 years, and have been followers of the Bostoner Rebbe, its spiritual leader, Grand Rabbi Levi Y. Horowitz.

Joseph and Rae Gann have three children and eight grandchildren. Their son, Herbert, and his wife Rita (Kaplan) Gann, have two sons, Joshua and Matthew, and two daughters, Elisa and Sharon. Their daughter, Beverly Baily and her husband, Don, have two sons, Eric and Lawrence and one daughter, Suzanne. Daughter Shirley Saunders and her husband, Jonathan, have one son, Adam.

Joseph Gann will receive the "Man of the Year" award for service to the Rebbe, the Chassidic Center and the Jewish Community. At the same time, the legion of friends of the Ganns will celebrate his belated 90th birthday.

"I accept this award, because the Rebbe convinced me that it was Boston where my success story emanated and developed, and therefore Boston should have the opportunity of celebrating my special birthday with our many friends."

DOCTOR ROBERT G. OJEMANN

Doctor Robert G. Ojemann is a world renowned physician and teacher, in his capacity as Neurosurgeon at the Mass General Hospital and Professor at Harvard Medical School. Born in Iowa, Dr. Ojemann graduated with highest distinction from the University of Iowa. After internship, he spent a fruitful year in general surgery at Baylor University. His neurosurgical residency was at Mass General Hospital (MGH) under the direction of Drs. James White and William Sweet. By the time he finished his residency he had gained the confidence of the senior neurosurgical staff at MGH. He has continued his outstanding clinical work at this institution ever since. His pioneering research in brain scanning and tumor radiotherapy led to his receiving the American Academy of Neurologic Surgeons Award.

It is difficult to separate Dr. Ojemann's accomplishments as a clinician from his influence as a teacher. He has been the primordial force in the training of a generation of neurosurgeons at MGH. Didactically, he is effective but not flamboyant: one suspects that he is never comfortable "lecturing." He never gives his opinion unless he is asked; then he runs through the options—as if to concede that other ways to do it are legitimate—and finally tells you not "the right way" but simply how he would do it and why.

It is reassuring, and a tribute to the neurosurgical community, that this modest, shy, and unassuming man has gained such national respect and stature. He has been visiting professor at nearly 20 institutions. He has been Chairman of the Board of Neuro-

logical Surgery and President of the Society of University Neurosurgeons, of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons, and the American Association of Neurological Surgeons, having become, the first neurosurgeon to have held all these offices.

The ROFEH award is presented annually to a member of the Greater Boston medical community for Outstanding Humanitarian service combined with the Highest Professional Merit.

Dr. Ojemann's effort on behalf of ROFEH International are but one facet of his contributions to the field of medicine which has brought him great stature and recognition. His involvement with ROFEH International typifies the selfless and altruistic devotion which characterize all of Dr. Ojemann's achievements. Dr. Ojemann has unselfishly devoted much of his previous time and effort to the care of patients sponsored by ROFEH International.

UNSCOM ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, based on a briefing for members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee last month with Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, executive chairman of the U.N. Special Commission [UNSCOM] on Iraq, I would like to update my colleagues on UNSCOM's progress in destroying Iraq's weapons and monitoring their weapons capabilities over the long term.

CREATION OF UNSCOM

The U.N. Special Commission on Iraq was established in April 1991 by the Security Council to implement the Security Council's cease-fire resolutions resulting from the Persian Gulf war. Ambassador Rolf Ekeus of Sweden was appointed by the Secretary-General to the executive chairman of UNSCOM.

UNSCOM MANDATE

As stated in their background publications, UNSCOM's mandate is as follows: to carry out immediate on-site inspections of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities; to take possession for destruction, removal or rendering harmless of all chemical and biological weapons [CBW's] and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components of all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities; to supervise the destruction by Iraq of all its ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers and related major parts, and repair and production facilities; to assist the Secretary-General in developing a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with its undertaking not to use, develop, construct, or acquire any of the items specified above, and to assist and cooperate with the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], which under resolution 687, has been requested to undertake activities similar to those of UNSCOM but specifically in the nuclear field.

In effect, U.N. resolution 687 establishes a three step process for controlling Iraq's weapons of mass destruction: First, an inspection phase to assess Iraq's nuclear, chemical, bio-

logical and ballistic missile capabilities; second, a disposal phase of weapons of mass destruction, related facilities and components; and third, a long-term monitoring phase to ensure Iraqi compliance with the relevant cease-fire resolutions.

INSPECTIONS

Under the cease-fire resolutions, Iraq is required to submit to the United Nations the types and locations of all relevant items to be destroyed or rendered harmless. UNSCOM can inspect these and any other sites in Iraq as it deems necessary.

Since UNSCOM began its activities in Iraq, Iraq has been generally uncooperative. According to UNSCOM, the inspections have had to be "energetic, rigorous and intrusive because of Iraq's failure to adopt the candid and open approach to the full, final and complete disclosure of all aspects of its weapons programmes * * *."

However, in June, Iraq finally made what it claims is a full disclosure of all its weapons programs as required by resolution 687. Iraq has also submitted its initial declarations in connection with the long-term monitoring plan as required by Resolution 715. As these declarations were late and did not include an adequate range of facilities or activities, the special commission is now in the process of assessing their adequacy and accuracy and working with Iraq to obtain more complete declarations.

In spite of these many obstacles, according to UNSCOM, "UNSCOM and IAEA have been able to compile much information about Iraq's capabilities and facilities in all the areas concerned." In this regard, Ambassador Ekeus has indicated that he believes that at some point, UNSCOM can make a full report to the Security Council that all relevant weapons systems and capabilities have been accounted for. However, to do so would require a full understanding of the programs, substantial completion of destruction activities and the prior smooth functioning of the long-term monitoring and inspections.

UNSCOM FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ AND IRAQI COMPLIANCE NUCLEAR

In the nuclear field, the IAEA and UNSCOM have found: Three clandestine uranium enrichment programs or activities: electromagnetic, centrifuge, and chemical isotope separation, as well as laboratory-scale plutonium separation, and conclusive evidence of a nuclear weapons development program, logically linked to a surface missile project.

Nuclear inspection teams have overseen the destruction of: the key technical installations of Iraq's clandestine nuclear weapons program located at al-Atheer and al-Hatteen, and Electro-Magnetic Isotopic Separation [EMIS] equipment at Tarmiya and al-Sharqat.

In addition, the IAEA has tagged dual purpose equipment that will have to be closely monitored. Moreover, the fresh uranium fuel for Iraq's nuclear reactors has already been removed from Iraq and plans are being made to remove, reprocess, and store the irradiated fuel. Discussions regarding a consortium to reprocess this fuel and provide permanent storage for the resulting waste are underway.

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Edward Perkins, has testified that Iraq's overall

cooperation in the destruction of these nuclear facilities has been "very good," but there has been a deterioration in the Iraqi attitude toward the inspectors, i.e. slowness in organizing transportation and meetings, etc. In defiance of IAEA requests, the Iraqis continue to refuse to supply the names of its nuclear suppliers, although they did disclose three such suppliers in early 1992.

The Iraqis have accepted, in part, the long-range monitoring plan to prevent the reactivation of the clandestine Iraqi nuclear program. While they have not outright acknowledged acceptance of the plan, they have made some declarations which purport to be under the plan.

One element of the plan involves taking water samples of Iraqi waterways for traces of radioactivity. Samples are to be taken at least twice a year from over 40 locations. Samples have already been taken from 15 sites. Acceptance of this plan is a key step in Iraqi compliance with U.N. resolutions.

As the Congressional Research Service has indicated, after France supplied an intelligence tip to UNSCOM regarding an unknown nuclear reactor capable of producing plutonium in Iraq, the tenth UNSCOM/IAEA nuclear team investigated, but could not find such a reactor.

According to Ambassador Ekeus, Iraq is almost certainly not producing nuclear weapons now because UNSCOM and the IAEA are watching. However, Iraq has retained its knowledge base and, once inspections ceased, could reactivate the program.

Ambassador Ekeus has further indicated that while he does not necessarily believe that Iraq is hiding an underground plutonium reactor, UNSCOM cannot definitively conclude this at this time. The uranium enrichment program pursued by Iraq was complex and technically difficult. It is therefore puzzling to UNSCOM that Iraq would not have tried the plutonium route, but Iraq has not provided any data on plutonium research and UNSCOM has not found much in the plutonium area. As Iraq bought enormous amounts of very expensive material related to centrifuge enrichment of uranium, UNSCOM is trying to understand why Iraq would purchase such expensive equipment without first undertaking pilot studies. UNSCOM is therefore continuing to search for a functioning uranium enrichment pilot plant. In this regard, more inspections in Iraq and more documentation from Iraqi officials are needed to make an accurate determination of their nuclear capability.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

UNSCOM has taken possession of approximately 150,000 rockets, bombs, artillery shells and grenades for chemical warfare. To date, UNSCOM has supervised the destruction of some 11,867 unfilled chemical munitions and some 800 122-millimeter rockets—some filled and some partially filled with a nerve agent—and has destroyed some dual-use chemical production equipment. Some 350 tons of bulk agent and 3,000 tons of precursor chemicals will also need to be destroyed.

Ambassador Ekeus has indicated that the fundamentals of Iraq's chemical program have been "mapped out." In this regard, Al Muthanna has been designated as the central location for the destruction of Iraq's chemical weapons. However, those munitions which

have been found damaged or leaking at various sites will be destroyed onsite.

UNSCOM has begun the destruction of stocks of nerve gas, and by November a mustard gas incinerator should be in operation. A team of 30 chemical weapons disposal specialists is stationed in Iraq for the 6 to 18 months it should take to destroy Iraq's chemical stockpile.

On several occasions, Iraq has tried to make life difficult for the inspection teams, including harassing and denying a chemical and missile inspection team access to the Agriculture Ministry in July. The Security Council was slow to react to this situation and did not say in its resolution on the matter—as is the normal procedure—that there would be serious consequences if the Iraqis did not comply. If the Security Council had acted more firmly earlier on, the task of persuading the Iraqis of the seriousness of the consequences of their actions would have been easier. The United States subsequently threatened military action if the Iraqis did not cooperate with the inspectors, but this was some 2 weeks later.

A new topnotch team was assembled which included U.S. personnel, but an agreement was reached that U.S. personnel would not enter the Ministry. No relevant documents were found, leading some to conclude that the Iraqis had time during the 2 weeks to remove any such documents.

Since this episode at the Agriculture Ministry, Ambassador Ekeus has reported that Iraq has been more cooperative, not causing delays or harassing UNSCOM personnel. However, Ambassador Ekeus has revealed that fundamentally, Iraq is noncooperative. "They still try to preserve, as we understand, as much as they believe they can hide."

BIOLOGICAL

In the biological area, UNSCOM has not identified a weaponization capability, but has identified preparatory work and research.

Inspection activities have centered on the major research and development site at Salman Pak, but over 12 additional sites have been inspected. No conclusive evidence has been found that Iraq has been engaged in an "advanced military biological research programme." Inspections have revealed a basis for further inspections and Iraq indicated in August 1991 that it had a biological research program for defensive and possibly offensive uses. Iraq claims that no political decision had been taken as to whether to explore further offensive uses for biological weapons.

Just before the first inspection team arrived at Salman Pak, Iraq destroyed this facility, making UNSCOM's ability to determine exactly what was done at this facility much more difficult.

BALLISTIC MISSILES

U.N. Resolution 687 requires the destruction of all Iraqi ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers. So far, UNSCOM has supervised the destruction of roughly: 151 ballistic missiles; 19 mobile launchers; 76 chemical warheads; 113 conventional warheads for SCUD-variant missiles; 9 conventional warheads for Al-Fahd missiles; more than 130 missile storage supports; a number of support vehicles; a substantial amount of rocket fuel; 28 operational fixed Al Hussein missile launch pads; 32 fixed launch pads under construction

and at various stages of completion; 11 decoy missiles; 9 SCUD decoy vehicles; an assembled 350-millimeter supergun; incomplete component sets for two 350- and two 1,000-millimeter superguns, and one ton of supergun propellant.

According to UNSCOM, inspections have also revealed: indications that Iraq may be hiding additional missiles; an advanced indigenous capability for the modification of SCUD's into longer range missiles, together with a program for the completely indigenous production of such modified SCUD missiles; a program for a two-stage ballistic missile [BADR-2000] with a range of 1,000 km for a payload of 1 ton possibly to carry nuclear weapons, and a program for an indigenous three-stage space launch vehicle [Al-Abid].

UNSCOM has stated that if these programs had been completed, "Iraq would have had the capability to deliver over a long range a variety of different payloads, including nuclear, chemical and conventional."

In the past, Iraq has concealed information from UNSCOM regarding its ballistic missile program, later revealing to UNSCOM that it had destroyed previously undeclared items. As such, UNSCOM recognizes that many more intrusive inspections are required to verify that all prohibited items have been identified.

In recent months, a team of experts from Russia has provided UNSCOM with substantial new information regarding Iraq's ballistic missile program. As Russia was a main supplier of equipment and technical assistance to Iraq in this area, their cooperation with UNSCOM has been invaluable. Based on this new information and from their own inspection activities, UNSCOM is investigating whether Iraq is trying to hide the existence of additional ballistic missiles.

Iraq is actively producing components for the BADR-2000 Program, but Ambassador Ekeus has indicated that UNSCOM has identified the components of this program which cannot be activated while UNSCOM is in Iraq. He also noted that Iraq's ballistic missile program will have to be monitored closely to ensure that long-range capability is not added to their shorter-range missiles—under 150 kilometers—which are not prohibited by the cease-fire resolutions.

LONG-RANGE MONITORING PLAN

According to U.N. Resolution 687, Iraq is required to accept a plan to verify that it does not use, retain, possess, develop, construct, or otherwise acquire any weapons or related prohibited items.

In this regard, Iraq is required to submit on a timely and regular basis, complete and correct information on all facilities and locations that might be used for prohibited activities. UNSCOM and the IAEA have the right to go anywhere in Iraq at anytime, unannounced or on short notice, with full Iraqi cooperation required.

At this time, the Iraqis do not accept or reject the long-range monitoring plans. They are making some declarations required by the plans, but they object to accepting a long-term loss of their sovereignty and they want to renegotiate the plans. UNSCOM has said that they are in no position to renegotiate the plans or the requirement for Iraqi acceptance of the plans. These plans are required by U.N. Security

Council resolutions and as such are not subject to renegotiation by Iraq.

For UNSCOM and the IAEA to do their job, they need the appropriate documentation from Iraq on their nuclear, chemical, biological, and ballistic missile capabilities. UNSCOM also has control of a U-2 aircraft supplied by the United States for high-altitude observation. However, both UNSCOM and the IAEA need the timely receipt of appropriate intelligence information from informed countries to implement their mission.

As a general proposition, UNSCOM notes that Iraq is doing what it can to keep its options open and to revitalize its weapons programs in all areas. Their unwillingness to operate in the spirit of the cease-fire resolutions has only resulted in strengthening UNSCOM's resolve to dig in and get to the bottom of their weapons capability.

In this regard, the U.S. Government must give UNSCOM and the IAEA its full support to implement their mission in Iraq. That's why in the Freedom Support Act, which is about to be approved by the Congress, \$40 million is authorized for international nonproliferation activities, such as assisting UNSCOM and the IAEA. It is my hope that in the 103d Congress, the Congress and the executive branch will continue to give UNSCOM and the IAEA their strong support.

BLUEPRINT FOR A WIDER WAR

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, Serbian aggression, first in Slovenia, then in Croatia, and now in Bosnia-Herzegovina has repulsed the world. Just last week, the United Nations expelled what is left of former Yugoslavia—namely communist Serbia and Montenegro—from the General Assembly. Virtually every international organization, including the European community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the U.N. itself have identified Serbia as the aggressor and Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia as the victims in this brutal senseless conflict.

Last January, I visited Croatia and saw for myself the bombed-out villages, the frightened refugees, the damaged hospitals, and the psychological devastation. There is no doubt that decisive action should have been taken by the international community months ago. It is not too late. A no fly zone must be created over Bosnia. Heavy weapons must be placed under U.N. control. Relief supply lines must be opened. The horrendous ethnic cleansing campaign by the Serbs against nonSerbs must be stopped.

With winter approaching, and snow already falling on the slopes around Sarajevo, the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina face a threatening future, not only from the Serbian bombardments but from the cold weather.

Over the last 12 months, a number of incisive observers have tried to warn the world about the consequences of no action by the world community. Wednesday, in the New

York Times, former State Department Yugoslav expert George Kenney wrote one of the clearest descriptions of the future in the Balkan region, given the reluctance of the U.N. and the U.S. to act.

He foresees a calamity involving Kosova, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Turkey and much of Europe.

Mr. Kenney concluded, "Compare the likely cost of intervention tomorrow with the cost of limited military intervention today, and consider that the cost will keep going up and the problem won't go away."

I commend the entire article to my colleagues who wish to better understand the future of this conflict.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 30, 1992]

BLUEPRINT FOR A WIDER WAR

(By George Kenney)

Everything in the Yugoslav conflict follows from Serbia's fundamental goal of creating a larger, ethnically pure state. Only counterbalancing force—Western air power, arms and training for the Bosnians—can halt Serbian aggression. Only a military standoff will lead to a lasting peace, by reversing Serbian expansion.

The consequences will be much more tragic in the former Yugoslavia if the U.S. and Western Europe do not intervene militarily. Thousands of people have already been killed, and the Yugoslav refugee tide is already causing strains in Europe. If nothing is done, hundreds of thousands of innocent people may die, and the refugees will destabilize the Continent.

Conflict will spread through the Balkans, drawing in Islamic nations. Two NATO members, Greece and Turkey, may take opposite sides. Ultimately, the West may be forced to intervene militarily, but costs will rise exponentially as we delay.

Given the risks, consider how events might unfold.

Serbia has three short-run strategic aims it will not abandon unless it confronts a credible deterrent. First, it wants control of a corridor across northern Bosnia linking Serbia and Serbian-occupied areas of Croatia. Second, it demands an eastern corridor along the Bosnian-Montenegrin border, giving Belgrade access to its only naval base on the Adriatic. A Greater Serbia demands that "ethnic cleansing" continue in these areas until all non-Serbs are killed or driven out. Third, Serbia wants the destruction of Sarajevo, symbol of multiethnic Bosnian statehood.

About 400,000 non-Serb Bosnians remain in northern Bosnia. Most are in a pocket above Bihac in the northwest, surrounded by Serbian forces. Perhaps an additional 100,000 remain along the border with Montenegro. "Cleansing" these areas leaves no one to object to local puppet governments that work to "legitimize" a Greater Serbia. Although Serbian forces have not fully consolidated control over these areas, they have advantages in mobility and logistics. Given current conditions, they will achieve their aims over time.

Nevertheless, in the north and southeast, near the coast, some intense fighting will continue. To the north, Croatia will try to break Belgrade's supply lines and cut off parts of Serbian-occupied Croatia. By the coast, Croatian forces do not intend to cede control of the hills above Dubrovnik. Serbia is set on denying Croatia control of this region, which dominates the entrance of the bay leading to Serbia's only naval base.

A further 100,000 or so Bosnians—Muslims and Croats as well as “disloyal” Serbs—are interred in Serbian concentration camps. A typical camp consists of a cattle shed or other structure housing about a thousand men on straw pallets. Many die of sickness, hunger and beatings; guards dispose of others in “recreational killings.” This winter, most internees will die of exposure. The International Committee of the Red Cross, the U.N. and the West will continue to demand access to all camps and supervision of camp conditions—demands the Serbs will continue largely to ignore. Prisoners will be shifted from camp to camp in a shell game while Western negotiators visit detainees in model camps. Western governments will remain loath to force access.

The winter war may take up to 350,000 Bosnian lives. Freezing temperatures will greatly help the Serbian sieges around Sarajevo and other towns. Snow will close roads. Cutbacks in humanitarian aid will hurt; getting fuel to the large towns will be nearly impossible. Scores of besieged hamlets, whose names we do not know, will be wiped off the map.

Belatedly, the West will acknowledge a defeat. Cynically citing humanitarian concerns, Western diplomats will agree to terms with Serbian forces for a massive exodus of Bosnians from concentration camps and besieged areas to areas out of Bosnia.

Croatia will turn further refugees away. It has nowhere to put them, nor can it afford them. Having little choice, hundreds of thousands will pour across the borders of Austria, Germany and Italy, despite attempts by those countries to refuse asylum. Austria already views Yugoslav refugees as a threat to its national security. Germany and Italy will soon share that view. In 1991, the Italian Government was damaged by its inability to handle Albanian refugees; this new influx will add significantly to Italian political instability. Germany will face increased neo-Nazi violence.

From the first, the Serbians said they planned to strangle Sarajevo. They are patient. Whether Sarajevo withstands the siege or falls, its defenders will falter in efforts to maintain their democratic, multiethnic Government. Bosnians, Croats and Serbs will turn away from the Government; it will become predominantly Muslim and radicalized.

Moderate leaders will seek help from Islamic states; Iran and Libya will respond, as will Turkey, which is troubled by what it perceives as its responsibility to Balkan Muslims and also wishes to use the crisis to provoke Greece over other disputes.

Throughout the winter, Serbian forces will make incremental gains. Fighting in Bosnia will enter a false lull. In Croatia, Serbians will continue to violate terms for the cease-fire in U.N.-protected areas, Serbian refugees from other regions will move in, non-Serbs will be forced out, often brutally. Local legal and administrative procedures and political institutions will be modeled increasingly on Serbian standards. Because the cease-fire agreements do not specify how U.N.-protected areas are governed, Serbians will be able to claim they are only defending their “rights.”

By spring, the Croatian Government will conclude that further time in negotiations means more opportunity for Serbia to lock in its gains. Zagreb will regroup; by spring, its forces will become far stronger than Serbian forces in Croatia, though not yet a military match for the entire Serbian Army. The Croats will decide to recover territory by force but will wait for the right tactical moment.

Croatia will appear calm. Bosnia will be quieter, even though Serbians will not control it fully. Western governments will move forward with the Geneva talks. They dare hope for a settlement despite the winter deaths, the refugee problem and disconcerting signs of the involvement of Muslim states. The West will continue to refuse to believe a military deterrent is necessary. Belgrade will talk while it fights.

But sanctions begin to have a big effect on politics as the Serbian economy collapses. President Slobodan Milosevic then does what dictators typically do: He turns attention elsewhere—to Kosovo, a rallying point for Serbs.

No Serb, whether of the opposition or a Milosevic supporter, would give up the “cradle of Serbian civilization.” Kosovo’s 90 percent Albanian population, however, demands independence. Conflict is inevitable. Serbian militants in Kosovo are armed and trained; they despise the Albanians and plan an ethnic cleansing, to push as many Albanians as possible into Albania. At Mr. Milosevic’s signal, Serbian irregulars attack, backed by the army and air force.

It is worse than Bosnia. It is a massacre. Albanian Kosovars are neither armed nor organized. Indiscriminate shelling and air bombardment kills thousands. A half-million Kosovars, about a quarter of the population, flee to Albania.

The Government of Albania mobilizes immediately and goes to war, Macedonia, with a 30 to 40 percent ethnic Albanian population of its own, decides it has a better chance of survival by joining Albania. It is too risky for Macedonia to wait and face a victorious Serbia alone. Each side inflicts heavy casualties; the war bogs down. Muslim states are outraged. Mr. Milosevic made a fatal error by discounting the possibility of their intervention. They openly send “volunteers” and arms.

In Kosovo and Bosnia, Serbian forces, which were never so strong, fall back. Croatia seizes the opportunity to reopen its own front against Belgrade. U.N. forces in the region come under attack from all sides. Greece cannot conceal its ambitions for a slice of Macedonia; it weighs the opportunities and risks of coming to the aid of Serbia. Turkey threatens Greece. NATO, torn by refugee problems, by indecision, flounders. The West cannot stop the conflict from spreading.

This is not a worst-case scenario. In my judgment, the probability of such a chain of events is greater than 50-50, the point being that the U.S. is unlikely to get for free the option of non-involvement. It may well be that by next spring, the U.S. will find itself proposing to lead a force of Western ground troops under U.N. auspices to make peace in the ex-Yugoslavia and keep the peace in Europe.

Should we choose not to deter Serbian aggression when we can? Compare the likely cost of intervention tomorrow with the cost of limited military intervention today and consider that the cost will keep going up and the problem won’t go away.

GREEK CYPRIOTS MASSACRED TURKISH CYPRIOTS EN MASSE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, propaganda distorts events to manipulate public

opinion. This has led some to accuse the Turkish Cypriots of having conducted ethnic cleansing on Cyprus.

I respectfully submit that if ethnic cleansing occurred on that sad island, it was in 1963, when the Greek Cypriots began to drive Turkish Cypriots from their homes and cut them down in the streets. I refer to a New York Times article of 1964, titled, “Temblos Group Holds Out.”

The Turkish quarter of Temblos is holding firm. Elsewhere on this troubled island Greek Cypriots kept up their pressure on remaining Turkish enclaves. After yesterday’s attack on Ghaziveren overlooking the Morphou Bay, below the north coast, British troops were in the villages again while the people of Ghaziveren mourned their dead.

At Ayvasil, a village 8 miles to the south, that Turkish Cypriots abandoned, almost all the houses were burning today.

Temblos is the only Turkish Cypriot community on the north coast of Cyprus that has not fled, surrendered or been neutralized by the vastly superior forces of the Greek Cypriots.

In other words, the tragedy in Bosnia is being manipulated to feed the Greek Cypriot propaganda machine.

Let us recall when the Cyprus conflict began. In December 1963, the Greek Cypriot militia resumed the struggle for union with Greece (Enosis) and savagely attacked the Turkish Cypriots throughout the island, killing many men, women, and children and thus bringing to an end the bicomunal partnership that had established the republic. The only thing that prevented Cyprus from becoming a Greek province, and that saved the Turkish Cypriots from complete ethnic cleansing, was Turkey’s intervention.

To understand the settlement negotiations, one must understand Cypriot history. Today, who stands to benefit most from the success of negotiations? The Turkish Cypriots. For the last 30 years, the world community has ignored them, recognizing only the Greek Cypriot regime despite the model democracy that Turkish Cypriots have established. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has everything to gain through a rational, thoughtful political settlement on the island.

The Turkish Cypriots want reassurances that they will not be thrown out of the government again. The minimum requirement they have set forth during the settlement negotiations is that their constitutional rights be irrevocable. They must be able to live securely in their homeland, with an equal voice in the government. A bizonal, bicomunal federation based on the political equality of the two communities offers the best prospect for a lasting settlement.

Today, in the new international environment, there is a chance for peace on the island. Some have falsely accused the Turkish Cypriots of intransigence. However, the Turkish Cypriots were the side that made significant concessions on two major outstanding issues in the last round of talks—namely territory and displaced persons, expecting in return the guarantee of their constitutional rights. The Greek Cypriots have yet to respond. One cannot expect the Turkish Cypriots to make all the concessions before learning the Greek Cypriot position on the constitutional issues. The talks

on Cyprus resume in October. They may yet succeed if the Greek Cypriots decide to recognize the Turkish Cypriots' inalienable right to an equal voice in the new federated state. Any solution should take into full account the legitimate rights and interests of both sides and should in no way be a source of future conflicts, either on the island or beyond it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter in the record a letter written by the New York Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in reply to the allegations of ethnic cleansing as published in the September 5, edition of the New York Times.

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF
NORTHERN CYPRUS,
New York, NY, September 8, 1992.

The EDITOR,
The New York Times, New York, NY.

DEAR SIR: The editorial entitled "Ethnic Cleansing, Cypriot Style" (The New York Times, September 5, 1992) tends to lay the blame on the wrong party for the continued lack of a solution in Cyprus. It ignores the fact that it was President Rauf Denktas who made major territorial concessions by agreeing to reduce the size of the territory of the Turkish Cypriots from 36% to 29+%.

He also agreed, in principle, to recognize the right to property and return, subject to the practical difficulties this would cause. His flexible stance was acknowledged by the Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, Mr. Niles, who, at a hearing of the Europe and Middle East Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on August 4, 1992, described him as a "skillful negotiator".

By contrast, Mr. Vassiliou, refused even to discuss the constitutional issue, let alone make reciprocal concessions.

But what is perhaps more disturbing about the editorial is its failure to correctly identify those who practiced "ethnic cleansing" in Cyprus. The record shows that it was the Greek Cypriots who, between 1963 and 1974, massacred Turkish Cypriots en masse in an attempt to "Hellenize" the island. It was our resistance to this brutal aggression and, ultimately, Turkey's exercise of her rights and obligations under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, that rescued us and saved Cyprus from being "cleansed" of its Turkish population.

Yours sincerely,

OSMAN ERTUG,
Representative,
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

CROSS OVER THE BRIDGE AGAIN

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the hard work and dedication of the people of Wyandot County in my district. Last May, the Parker covered bridge in Upper Sandusky was set afire. The fire was believed to have been set by arsonists. The community decided they were not willing to see 118 years of history go down in flames, and set out to restore the bridge.

The "Cross Over the Bridge Again" Committee was set up to help raise donations toward the reconstruction. The committee held fund-

raisers, including dinners and softball games, to collect money toward the \$150,000 reconstruction. Donations were received from people all across the State of Ohio. An 18-foot replica of the bridge was built and auctioned off at the Wyandot County Fair. The community also received a grant from the Ohio Public Works Commission to help them reach their goal. Throughout the past year, a program was introduced into area high school government classes to make students aware of the purpose of the reconstruction project and what it means to the community.

At the end of this month, I will be attending a dedication ceremony for the rebuilt Parker Bridge. The members of the "Cross Over the Bridge Again" Committee and the whole community of Upper Sandusky should be proud of their efforts over the past year. The Parker Bridge will once again be a part of the heritage of Upper Sandusky and the great State of Ohio.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. KENT SUH

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to stand here today to pay tribute to an exceptional leader in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Kent Suh.

Kent Suh came to the United States in 1972 with his life savings in search of the American Dream. He began to pursue this dream by opening a small neighborhood grocery store. Within 3 short years, Mr. Suh's store became a thriving business in the city of Philadelphia.

Because of his sharp business intellect and commitment to the community in which his business operates, today Kent Suh is one of the most highly respected entrepreneurs in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Suh's dedication to the community is further demonstrated by his more than 15-year membership with the Korean Business Association. During his tenure with this organization he has served as secretary general, vice president, and executive vice president, as well as the founder of the organization's board of directors.

Mr. Suh is also appreciated because of his unique ability to bring people of all races together. I commend him on his efforts to promote racial equality, how he has over the years encouraged positive interaction between individuals in neighboring communities, his ability to foster intercultural understanding between Seoul and Philadelphia, and his diligent efforts to encourage participation in the democratic process.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate Kent Suh on the occasion of his installation as the president of the Korean-American Association of Greater-Philadelphia. He is indeed a kind and dedicated individual who sets an excellent example to all as both an outstanding businessman and a fine individual.

TRIBUTE TO W.B. (BILL) SANDERS

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to W.B. (Bill) Sanders of Paducah, KY, a long-time friend whose devotion to the working men and women of western Kentucky is without equal.

Bill Sanders, as a recognized leader of the American labor movement, has unselfishly dedicated himself to the noble cause of providing a better standard of living for working families throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky for over 57 years.

Born in Corinth, MS, on March 30, 1908, Bill Sanders has held a variety of important union positions throughout the years, ranging from business agent of the Ironworkers Local #595 in Paducah to executive secretary of the West Kentucky Building and Construction Trades Council, also in Paducah. He also served as executive secretary of the Four Rivers District Council of Carpenters, vice president of the Kentucky State Building and Construction Trades Council, and president of the West Kentucky Building and Construction Trades Council.

Bill Sanders' knowledge of the union movement enabled him to make a major contribution to the book "Labor History in Kentucky," which has become a part of the Commonwealth's educational curriculum.

In addition to these important positions and contributions, Bill Sanders has been a member of the board of directors of the Renaissance House and the Convention Center in Paducah and a member of the advisory committee of Paducah Community College. His dedicated efforts on behalf of the community manifested itself most notably in the building of Paducah's Jackson House Retirement Center, western Kentucky's tallest building, and the development of the W.B. Sanders Retirement Center in Paducah. Without his tireless work, these centers would have never become a reality.

His leadership and service to the people of Kentucky have earned him numerous awards and accolades, including the Spearhead Award from the Paducah Chamber of Commerce, special awards from the State legislators of western Kentucky and the West Kentucky Building and Construction Trades Council, and the 1947 Award of Merit from the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky. In addition, Bill Sanders is proud to be a Kentucky colonel, a duke of Paducah, and a Democrat since he was born.

On last August 26, Bill Sanders was honored by being given a lifetime honorary membership in Ironworkers Local #782 in Paducah.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, my wife Carol and I join other Kentuckians in congratulating W.B. (Bill) Sanders on a lifetime of public service and devotion to the common good.

TRIBUTE TO HINENI OF FLORIDA, INC.

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues Hineni of Florida, Inc., an organization that is dedicated to the maintenance of Jewish heritage and survival worldwide.

Hineni of Florida has been particularly active in supporting troubled youth. Its board chairman and executive director, Eitan Schwartzbaum, has done much with little, providing counseling and assistance to hundreds of individuals and families who have been involved in drugs or dangerous cults and have nowhere else to turn. In recent weeks, Hineni has been active in aiding survivors of Hurricane Andrew. The organization hopes to provide help to many more needy people for many years to come.

I would like to thank the board of directors of Hineni of Florida, Inc. and their members for over 16 years of caring and service to our Jewish community.

TRIBUTE TO RAY WESTFALL

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ray Westfall, who is today retiring as assistant director of UAW Region 1-A.

Ray was hired into the DeSoto plant in Detroit, MI, after serving in the U.S. Army from 1948 to 1950. He worked approximately 70 days before he was called back to the Army as a reservist and was sent to Korea in November 1950. While in Korea, Ray was wounded and received the Purple Heart. Then, in September 1951, he was released from the Army and reinstated back to the DeSoto plant. Later in 1951 he was elected as alternate steward of the plant and was reelected for 1952-53.

In September 1960, he was hired into the General Motors Fisher Body plant. In October 1961, he was elected local 166 trustee; 1962-64 he was elected district shop committeeman; 1965-70 he was elected zone committeeman; then, in March 1970, he was elected president of UAW Local 166.

In November 1971, General Motors combined the Chevrolet Division and the Fisher Body Divisions into the General Motors Assembly Division. Locals 65 and 166 were merged into local 1776.

In 1972, Ray was reelected as president of local 1776 and was reelected again in March 1975.

In January 1976, Ray was appointed to region 1-A staff by Marcellus Ivory and was assigned to service local 985-IPS plants. In 1977, he was assigned to service local 1776 along with local 985.

In January 1985, under the director of region 1-A, Ernest Lofton, Ray was appointed

assistant director and held that position through Brother Lorton's term as regional director. In 1989, when Bob King was elected regional director, he retained Ray as the assistant director, a position that Mr. Westfall will continue to hold until his retirement.

Ray and his wife have four children and live in Westland, MI. They are also the proud grandparents of four grandchildren: Janelle, Steven, Ariene, and Ryan. Ray is looking forward to retirement and plans to do some traveling as well as spending time with his grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to Ray Westfall for his years of service and dedication to the UAW and its membership; and I wish him success and happiness in what lies ahead.

BERNARD C. BROMINSKI RECOGNIZED AS "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a personal friend, and a most distinguished jurist from my district, the Honorable Bernard C. Brominski. He personifies the highest qualities of America's judicial system.

As a practicing attorney in Luzerne County, I have known Judge Brominski for more than 20 years and have always held him in the highest esteem. Rarely does one come across a man of such high integrity and with such unwavering dedication to the ideals of his profession.

This week the General Pulaski Society of Luzerne County will honor Judge Brominski as their "Man of the Year." This October, Judge Brominski will retire from the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas, a position he has held for almost 35 years. Appointed by Gov. George Leader in 1958, Judge Brominski was then elected to a 10-year term in 1959, and reelected to four successive 10-year terms. He served as President Judge from 1968 to 1981. During his term as President Judge, he created the magisterial system which is still in existence in Luzerne County today.

Born in Swoyersville, PA, and educated in the public school system there, Judge Brominski went on to Franklin and Marshall College, Dickinson College, and Dickinson Law School. He is a veteran of the Pacific theater of World War II, serving on a Naval destroyer for 3 years. Married to the former Dorothea Stevens, Judge Brominski has one daughter, Elizabeth, and a grandson, Jason.

Judge Brominski's community affiliations are a testimony to his civic pride and dedication. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar, Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, and the Luzerne County Bar Association. He belongs to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Amvets; is a former board member of Luzerne County Mental Health, Catholic Social Services and the United Fund. He has held advisory board memberships at King's College, Wilkes University and sat on the board of directors of the Osterhout Library. Although Judge Brominski has been honored by the community through

out his career, in 1980, he received three prestigious tributes from the Dickinson Law School Alumni Association, Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, and Wilkes University, who named him an honorary Wilkes Colonel for his outstanding contributions to Wilkes College and the community at large.

I am extremely pleased to join with the General Pulaski Society in honoring the outstanding career of this distinguished jurist. For more than 3 decades, the people of Luzerne County have had the benefit of Bernard Brominski's dedication, service, and wisdom.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UAW-FORD EDUCATION PROGRAM

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize the tenth anniversary of an outstanding labor-management program which provides invaluable opportunities for education and personal growth to the employees it serves.

The UAW-Ford National Education, Development and Training Program [EDTP] provides a host of education, training, career counseling, and retirement planning services. These services include college counseling and financial support, vocational training and retraining, skills development and enhancement programs, education fairs, and job relocation services.

Additionally, since its inception in 1982, EDTP has served more than 10,000 dislocated workers providing retraining and job counseling support. The program continues to bolster and strengthen its pre, post, and follow-up support services to laid off employees.

In cooperation with other UAW-Ford initiatives, the EDTP also provides a broad range of personal and professional employee services including child care, health promotion, family counseling, and safety awareness programs.

EDTP has served as a national model in providing important work force support services and opportunities to several hundred thousand UAW-Ford employees. I salute the hard work, enthusiasm, and cooperation which has made the UAW-Ford Education, Development, and Training Program a great success during its first decade of service to our Nation, and wish the program many more years of continued service.

IN HONOR OF THE REV. DR. MARSHALL LORENZO SHEPHERD, JR.

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a man whose devotion to Jesus Christ and humanity has been felt throughout Philadelphia, all across our Nation and all over the world. Since he began his ministry 36

years ago, The Rev. Dr. Marshall Lorenzo Shepherd has worked ceaselessly to spread God's love through his commitment to education, health care, and economic advancement for the disadvantaged and disenfranchised people of the world.

Mr. Speaker, when the Reverend Shepherd succeeded his late father as pastor of the Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church in 1967, he immediately began to add new buildings on to the Mount Olivet Church, in order to expand the ministry. He also has brought technology to the church by installing facsimile machines, a satellite system, and computers to more efficiently serve his congregation. And because of his belief in the principle of "Neighborhood becomes Brotherhood," he expanded on the church's local ministry through scholarship programs, a 4M program to aid students in higher learning, a Vacation Bible School for younger members, and a community outreach program.

Mr. Speaker, on October 2, 1992, the Mount Olivet Church will celebrate Reverend Shepherd's 36 years of dedication as counselor, brother, and leader with a dinner in his honor. I invite my colleagues to join the tabernacle in celebrating this advocate of black religion, this committed disciple of Christ, the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lorenzo Shepherd, Jr.

**MIKE ALEXANDROFF, PRESIDENT
EMERITUS, COLUMBIA COLLEGE
OF CHICAGO**

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Mirron (Mike) Alexandroff retired as president of Columbia College of Chicago on August 31, 1992, following a 41-year association with one of the Nation's and the city of Chicago's most innovative and outstanding institutions of higher education. He began his association with Columbia in 1951, serving initially as a psychologist and later as the director of the Guidance Center. In 1963, he became Columbia's president, and as they say "the rest is history."

From an orphaned and virtually penniless beginning—and with fewer than 175 students—Columbia College has grown prodigiously and persistently under Mike's 29-year stewardship. Today, more than 7,000 undergraduate and graduate students call it their academic home—ranking it fifth among Illinois' private colleges and universities. Significantly, for its low- and middle-income students from Chicago's south and west sides, as well as those who commute from the Cook County suburbs—its tuition is by far the lowest of any of its private 4-year competitors.

Columbia has grown from the 10,000 square feet it occupied on South Wabash in 1962, to a five-building downtown campus encompassing 700,000 square feet, including all of the library holdings, state of the art facilities, and the sophisticated technology that Columbia's wide array of liberal arts, fine arts and its music/audio/video course offerings demand.

Columbia College has earned a national reputation for educational excellence in its

principal curricular emphases of media, communication, public information, and the arts. Columbia's part-time faculty of 700, many of whom are practicing professionals in their disciplines, bring current theory and practice to their classroom instruction. The average class size at Columbia is 25, providing students with distinctive, individualized hands-on instruction.

In the minds of many—public officials, students and their parents, and the civic mind—in Chicago, three decades of change at Columbia is symbolized in Mike Alexandroff. He has been a constant and so has Columbia's mission. Columbia's mission—which is all too often lost in research by distinguished professors or in classrooms conducted in auditoriums with hundreds of students at other colleges and universities—is to extend higher educational opportunities to all who wish to learn; to prepare students to do expertly the work they love to do; to help students to discover their own soul and their own voices; to teach them to respect their own individuality and the individuality of others; and to allow them to create the culture of their own times.

That mission was authored by my friend, Mike Alexandroff. It has been endorsed by his colleagues at Columbia, sustained by the college's friends and supporters, and validated by the thousands of students who have found opportunity, encouragement, and distinction in this very special educational environment that Mike designed at Columbia College. Their educational empowerment is his true accolade and Columbia's real success.

Mike, humble to a fault, rightly credited Columbia's success to the combined contributions of the many men and women who joined him over the years in his sometimes quixotic and always challenging quest to create something new in higher education—but always making a difference. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., may have had Mike in mind when he said "You ought to believe something in life, believe that thing so fervently that you will stand up with it till the end of your days."

Mike's contributions to higher education go beyond Chicago and go beyond this presidency at Columbia College. He is the past chairman of the Association of Urban Universities and of the Chicago Metropolitan Higher Education Council. He has also been a member of the advisory commission of the Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs and a board member of the Illinois Public Action Council. He was an active member of the Government Relations Committee of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities [NAICU] and a member of the executive committee of NAICU's Illinois State Association—the Federation of Independent Colleges and Universities. He is currently president of the Grand Park Cultural and Educational Community, and his contributions to the arts, to civic and cultural affairs have been recognized through many citations and awards. Most recently, he received an honorary doctorate in humane letters from DePaul University for his "remarkable accomplishments in the service of higher education."

Among Mike's other honors: the Sidney R. Yates Arts Advocacy Award, the Clarence Darrow Award for leading service in the cause of Social Justice, an Award for Distinguished Contribution to Latin American Television by

the Mexican American Association of Broadcasters, the Louis Lerner Award for outstanding civic service, and the Distinguished Urban Fellow Award by the Association of Urban Universities.

I call the attention of my colleagues in the House today to Mike's retirement, not because I expect him to leave the battlefield, rather I call your attention to a great Chicagoan and a great American, my friend, Mike Alexandroff, a "Drummajor for Justice."

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE NORTH SHORE JEWISH CENTER

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the North Shore Jewish Center, which will be celebrating its centennial on October 4 of this year.

Located in Port Jefferson Station, the North Shore Jewish Center has a storied history of attracting a diverse congregation from all parts of Long Island. During World War I, Jewish servicemen came from an Army base in Yaphank to celebrate at the Jewish Center. The religious home to approximately 20 families in the 1940's, the congregation grew to over 300 families by 1971, outgrowing the building it inhabited and leading to its movement to the location where it currently exists, 385 Old Town Road.

The North Shore Jewish Center offers programs for all walks of life, including a men's club, sisterhood, and a senior's group. Each group offers specialized programs which enhance congregational life. In addition, the center has an extensive religious school for kindergarten through seventh graders, with a curriculum consisting of the teaching of the Hebrew language, holidays and history, and culture and practices. Two high school classes are also offered, one strictly academic, and the other dealing with social and educational issues of importance to teenagers.

Boasting the largest youth group in the greater New York metropolitan area, the center has approximately 300 children involved in the youth group this year. Involving themselves in such worthy projects such as "adopt-a-grandparent," the youth group brings maturity and togetherness to its young members.

In addition to the programs of the youth group, the entire congregation is involved with several programs aimed at helping others, such as "Rebber's Tish" and "Hatzilu." Rebber's Tish involves members of the congregation bringing boxes and cans of food that are made available to anyone in the neighborhood to take what they need. Hatzilu involves bringing elderly Jewish people from the old sections of New York City out of Long Island, in order to provide them with food and entertainment for a day.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the North Shore Jewish Center is a special place. I join the people of Long Island in congratulating the center on the commemoration of its 100th year of existence.

VOTES MISSED

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I regret I was absent for rollcall votes 448, Departments of Commerce, State, and Justice Appropriation for fiscal year 1993 and 449, Department of the Treasury and Postal Service Appropriation for fiscal year 1993, earlier today. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on vote 448 and "no" on 449.

I was in New Cumberland, PA, attending the funeral of the late Ken Catlin, a good friend and the husband of Nancy Newcomer Catlin, who has worked for me since I was first elected to Congress.

IN HONOR OF GERALD "JERRY" ADLER

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend and constituent, Mr. Gerald "Jerry" Adler, one of Davis, CA's most distinguished citizens, on the occasion of his retirement from the Davis City Council after 12 years of outstanding service to the council and the citizens of Davis.

Jerry Adler's commitment to effective and efficient municipal government began long before his election to the Davis City Council. In 1970, he was appointed to the Davis Board of Zoning Adjustments and he later served as a member of the Davis Planning Commission from 1970 to 1978. As a member of both groups, Jerry played an important role in charting the future of the Davis community. It is perhaps only fitting that he would continue this vital role when he decided to seek a seat on the city council.

Jerry was elected to the Davis City Council in 1980. Throughout his 12-year tenure, including a stint as mayor, Jerry never lost sight of the people who elected him and why he served. He has been accessible to the Davis community and always strived to listen to and understand the various viewpoints of the groups and individuals who came before the council. As an attorney in private practice, Jerry has been able to apply his legal skills to the challenge of reading and comprehending the voluminous amount of briefing materials city council members received before each meeting.

Jerry has earned the respect of his former colleagues on the council, city staff, and the Davis community for being well-prepared for council sessions and knowledgeable about the sometimes difficult issues council members face. It would be difficult to single out any one accomplishment of Jerry's council tenure, but his early support of planned growth for the Davis community and his exceptional work in this area qualify as two of his more significant accomplishments. Jerry also saw the need for a fire station in a growing West Davis and fol-

lowed through with the "nuts and bolts" work that resulted in his vision becoming a reality.

After receiving a bachelor of science degree in industrial and labor relations from Cornell University in 1953, Jerry was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. His Air Force career was cut short by a tragic plane crash, but Jerry recovered from life-threatening injuries and bravely embarked on a new career when he entered the University of Houston School of Law in 1964. He graduated in 1966 and subsequently earned advanced law degrees from both New York University and Columbia University. He served as an acting professor at the University of California-Davis, School of Law and taught at two other law schools before he entered private practice in 1973.

Jerry is an active member of Congregation Bet Chaverim in Davis and was instrumental in the effort to construct the synagogue's building in 1972 when it was called the Jewish Fellowship of Davis. He also served as President of the Jewish Fellowship. Jerry has been a very devoted husband to his wife Sonny, father to their three children, and grandparent to their two grandchildren.

I join my colleagues today in honoring Jerry for his many years of service to the Davis community, the U.S. Air Force, the legal profession, and his synagogue. I wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO ANDY DEBOS FOR HIS SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a gentleman who has been called a modest, gentle giant. He is Andy DeBos—one of Chino's recognized community leaders in the dairy industry who has earned the 1992 Special Contribution to Industry Award. Andy will receive the award next week at the 17th Annual Dairy Awards dinner sponsored by the Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Over the years, Andy has been called a lot of things—the most unappreciated person in dairying, the most helpful, the most reliable, and most agreeable. Few have ever called him the most outspoken. But he possesses a dignity rare among men that causes people to stop and listen when he speaks.

Andy DeBos was born in the Netherlands in 1922 and moved with his family to the United States in 1929. After graduating from Excelsior High School in 1940, he worked with his father for 2 years before taking over the herd of 65 cows. Three or four years later, he was up to 180 cows. In 1952, Andy moved to Chino with hopes of new challenges and opportunities for growth. Today, he dairies with 750 milking cows.

Andy has been active in the dairy community for years, joining the board of Protected Milk Producers in 1964 and becoming chairman in 1969. Five years later, Andy helped establish the California Milk Producers and

served as its chairman for a total of 15 years. During his tenure with the CMP and PMP, Andy's first concern was the future and the best interests of his fellow dairymen. In 1978, he joined the Dairy Council of California and participated as both a board member and served as chairman from 1985-87.

During more than 60 years of milking cows, and 30 years of involvement in dairy industry milk marketing, Andy also managed to raise three children—Thomas, Debbie, and Sandy. Today, he says he will never retire from dairying. That is good news to his fellow dairymen and his many friends in the California dairy industry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends in recognizing Andy DeBos for all that he has done, and all that he is, to the many fine dairymen in Chino and throughout the State of California. It is certainly appropriate that the House of Representatives also join in recognizing his many contributions.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO ANTHONY "TONY" BARAJAS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 22, 1992, my dear friend Tony Barajas will be honored for his 50 years of dedicated service to the community by the Mexican-American Democratic Club. It is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this exceptional gentleman who has served San Pedro and the greater Los Angeles harbor area with great distinction.

Born in Mexico, Tony moved with his family to Whittier, CA, when he was 3 years old. Raised in a large family, which included eight brothers and two sisters, Tony graduated from Whittier High School and attended Fullerton Junior College and California College of Commerce in Long Beach to study accounting. It was during this time that Tony answered his country's call to arms and joined the U.S. Marine Corps, serving for 5 years with the 1st Marine Division in the Fleet Marine Force Pacific Ocean Area. Following his distinguished military service, Tony worked for independent contractors as a member in good standing of the Operating Engineers, Local 12, until his retirement 25 years later in 1966.

Always keenly interested in local and national politics, Anthony Barajas founded the Mexican-American Democratic Club in 1960 and served as its president from 1970 through 1975. Additionally, Tony was co-founder with Judge Roy S. Ferkich of the Harbor Area Ethnic Political Coalition and was the Coalition's first president in 1967. His dedication to the community is further illustrated by the number and type of organizations with which he is associated. Concerned with the growing problem of pollution in the South Bay area, Mr. Barajas was a founding member of the San Pedro Reclamation Committee. He is also a member of the Gardena Valley Democratic Club, the Eder Seniors Club, and the Wednesday Senior Citizens Club. He was a 10 year member

of the Fraternidad Latino. In the small amount of spare time he has, Tony provides translation services to many Spanish speaking individuals in the community.

Throughout all of his commitments to these various organizations and the betterment of our community, I most fondly remember Tony as an indefatigable worker on several of my congressional campaigns and the campaigns of Tom Bradley and Dick Floyd. In 1980, Tony had the honor of being elected as a delegate to the 1980 Democratic National Convention. For the past 9 years, Tony has worked as either a clerk or inspector at the polls.

Mr. Speaker, I feel most fortunate to claim this man as my friend. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute and our thanks to Mr. Anthony "Tony" Barajas. We commend his dedication to our community, the Democratic party, and democracy. We wish Tony, his daughter, Diane, and his three grandchildren all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD AND JANICE SALOW

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding couple, Gerald and Janice Salow. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this remarkable couple, and in congratulating them on being chosen as this year's recipients of the 1992 Ingham County Farm Bureau's Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award.

The success of America is a result of the hard working men and women, like Gerald and Janice Salow, who work every day of the year to produce food for America's table and for much of our world. I am truly thankful that our agriculture community has been represented so strongly through their service, dedication, and hard work. Their contributions to Michigan agriculture and in promoting the prosperity and well-being of farmers throughout our Nation are truly deserving of our appreciation and praise.

In addition to managing a successful farming operation, the Salows have a long list of involvement in numerous agriculture organizations including the Ingham County Farm Bureau where Mr. Salow has served as president for the past 3 years; the Michigan Farm Bureau; 4-H; and, the American Farm Bureau. The Salows have provided critical leadership in the areas of agriculture promotion, education, policy development, and in membership activities.

The Salows have spent virtually a lifetime together, forging a true union of partnership in their 40 years of marriage. Success and devotion are qualities they both possess, qualities that shine through in their marriage and in their contributions to their community and church. The Salows are one time members of the Stockbridge United Methodist Church, and Mrs. Salow recently received the Second Century Award from the Methodist Women's Committee for her achievements. In addition to

their agricultural gifts, the Salows have been bestowed with six loving children and have graciously opened their home to 28 foster children.

At this time when everyone is talking about family values, I am proud to stand here today to say that no one has better and more true values than my friends, Gerald and Janice Salow. They are a symbol of what every American should aspire to be, and the people of our community can look to them with pride and inspiration.

It is my hope that the Salows will continue to play an important role in our community for decades to come. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this outstanding couple for their tremendous accomplishments, and in wishing them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

CITATION FOR THE LATE WILBUR E. HOBBS

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bid farewell to a man whose devotion to humanity was felt in his home of Philadelphia, across the Nation and all over the world. When Wilbur Eugene Hobbs passed away last week, he left behind a legacy of service to his world that spanned over five decades.

Mr. Speaker, Wilbur Hobbs began his career in the U.S. Army during World War II. In his 23 year military career he attained the rank of major and served both in the Active and Reserve Forces. Upon retiring from the military in 1965, he immediately began working in communities to empower the poor to take charge of their lives. He was responsible for a renewal plan for one of Chicago's poorest areas which resulted in a community owned banking corporation, new and rehabilitated housing and other enterprises. In the decades that followed, with unceasing and untiring efforts he built programs which uplifted many poor and minority communities.

Mr. Speaker, when Wilbur Hobbs passed away, he left behind a loving family and a large circle of friends. He also bequeathed a legacy of hope to all of those touched by his enduring spirit, and his belief in his fellow human beings. I invite my colleagues today, not to mourn Mr. Hobbs' death, but to celebrate a life lived for others. Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring a man who should serve as an example to us all, Wilbur Hobbs.

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER MCKAY

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Alexander McKay who is retiring November 14, 1992 after a 33-year teaching career.

He began teaching in Huntington in 1960 at R.K. Toaz Junior High School, and then

moved to J. Taylor Junior High when it as built in 1965. He served there for over 25 years as English department chairman.

Alex introduced many innovative programs, including team teaching, electives, and mini-courses in word processing. He also developed an environmental field studies program for gifted students.

He is the author of several writing workbooks and curriculum documents, in addition to articles on methodology and conducting teacher training workshops.

He has had a lifelong interest in nature and environmental education, serving as president of the Huntington Audubon society. His record of public service is long: in addition to this teaching, he has been a trustee of the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation since 1976; he served on my Congressional environmental advisory board; and he was a member and chairman of the Huntington planning board from 1984 to 1991, where he had a strong record of promoting environmental controls and preservation of open space, among other activities.

Alex was an instructor in the SCOPE outdoor education program, training teachers in bird study, nature photography, and wetlands management. He has even devoted his free time to teaching others.

Alex McKay plans to continue his involvement in environmental affairs, outdoor education, and writing. I wish Alex and his family many happy years ahead and salute him for his selfless devotion to education and the environment.

BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Bethany Baptist Church located in Pawtucket, RI.

The Bethany Baptist Church has been a mainstay to the Pawtucket community for many years. For over 100 years, Bethany Baptist has committed itself to the ideals of family ideals and spiritual fulfillment. I salute the members and pastors that have served the church faithfully and honorably for over 100 years.

The Bethany Baptist Church has remained a cornerstone to the Pawtucket community for over 100 years. I recognize their achievement and wish them all the best in all of their future endeavors.

THE VOYAGE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker. We celebrate the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Chris-

topher Columbus, an Italian navigator who commanded the first expedition to cross the Atlantic Ocean. His discoveries in the West Indies were followed by rapid, widespread, and permanent settlement. It may be said that he truly discovered "America."

Italian-Americans can take pride in the fact that not only did a son of Italy discover the continent on which we live but that this Nation was built, has grown and prospered with the sweat and labor and industry of millions of Italian immigrants.

Columbus imagined a route of western discovery that in later years he always called the "Enterprise of the Indies." He planned to reach Asia by sailing west.

Because the Earth was known to be round and because there was no suspicion of an intervening continent, the practical possibility depended on winds, on currents, and above all on distance. In believing that the distance he would travel might be relatively short, Columbus was following respected authorities of the day whom he had studied.

It was to the Portuguese Crown that Columbus first applied for support in 1484. Lisbon at the time was the principal European center of overseas exploration. Portugal, however, was already heavily committed to West Africa and the search for an African route to India and his proposal for an expedition was declined. He left Portugal the following year to try his luck elsewhere. After many setbacks, he turned finally to Spain.

There, after much persistence, he succeeded in enlisting the support of a powerful officer of state, Luis de Santangel, keeper of the privy purse. Santangel himself raised a considerable part of the money needed to finance the enterprise. Through him, the consent and participation of the Spanish monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, was secured. The expedition sailed from Palos on August 3, 1492.

On October 12, 33 days after setting out from the Canary Islands, where he had stopped for provisions and to refit the mainsail of the *Nina*, they sighted one of the outlying cays of the Bahamas, which he named San Salvador. The ships anchored at dawn. Columbus went ashore, bearing the royal standard of Castile, and solemnly took possession of the island for his king and queen.

Columbus made the initial discovery from which the entire exploration and settlement of the Americas began.

Mr. Speaker, as far as we know, and this has never been disputed, the achievements of Christopher Columbus were totally his own. He had loyal friends and capable lieutenants, but no intimate partners. He was a self-taught and persuasive geographical theorist, a bold and tenacious explorer and a careful and accurate navigator. What transpired that fateful mid-October day half a millennium ago sequentially led to the development of our great land.

THE FIGHT AGAINST BREAST CANCER

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, Congress has again designated October as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month." I am pleased to lend my support to this worthy legislation once more so that we can both renew and deepen our commitment to successful research, treatment, and preventive measures to help end the terrible tragedy of breast cancer.

The statistics sadly indicate that we need to step up our efforts in the fight against breast cancer. Each year the number of women developing breast cancers increases. Only a few years ago, about 1 in 14 women could be expected to develop breast cancer during their lifetime. That ratio increased to 1 in 11 during the 1980s. Today it is estimated that 1 of every 9 women will develop breast cancer at some point in her lifetime. Tragically, about 45,000 women will die from breast cancer this year alone. This scourge affects not just individuals, but entire families, and it strikes most lethally among minority women.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of a number of legislative initiatives in the ongoing battle against breast cancer. One of these efforts in the area of detection and treatment is the Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992 [H.R. 5938], which the House passed recently with my strong support. This measure complements the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act which our colleagues PAT SCHROEDER and MARILYN LLOYD introduced last year.

A successful prevention campaign needs to have accurate and reliable information on which to base medical decisions. We have seen far too many reports where ill-equipped, undertrained personnel, or unscrupulous operators may have conveyed a false sense of security to women about possible breast cancers. This legislation would require Federal certification for facilities which process and interpret mammography films. Safety standards would have to be met and annual inspections would be required.

Spending money for detecting cancer in its early stages is a cost-effective investment. But, access and availability to these screening procedures must be stressed. To that end, I have been pleased to give my full support to such measures as the Medicaid Women's Basic Health Coverage Act of 1991 [H.R. 1129], which would provide Medicaid coverage for routine mammogram tests for women over 35 years old. Similarly, I was pleased to support the Medicare Preventive Benefits Act of 1991 [H.R. 2565], which would extend Medicare coverage to various preventive services for senior citizens, including annual screening for breast cancer, rather than the current biennial exam.

In the latest round of funding bills considered for fiscal year 1993, Congress is poised to direct monies from the Defense budget specifically to breast cancer research and several other health-related initiatives.

Under the able leadership of our esteemed colleague, and dean of the Kentucky congress-

sional delegation, Congressman WILLIAM NATCHER, the House Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill has given the highest priority to research pertaining to women's health and directed the National Institutes of Health to increase attention, and spending above last year's funding levels, to all areas of research, including breast cancer. I hope that House and Senate conferees will be able to maintain the highest possible funding levels for this work.

These legislative efforts, however, should move in tandem with the need to place additional emphasis on critical research. Mr. Speaker, there is no cure for breast cancer, and its cause remains a mystery. A vigorous research agenda is essential to answering these questions. That is a goal of the National Breast Cancer Strategy Act [H.R. 5156], introduced by Representative MARY ROSE OAKAR, which I have cosponsored. This measure calls for an additional \$300 million for breast cancer research in fiscal year 1993.

Other bills before Congress have recognized promising results in developing certain cancer therapies and will help assure the availability of rare drugs, such as Taxol. The threatened Pacific Yew tree, whose bark provides the only natural source of Tamoxifen—another encouraging cancer-fighting drug—will also be protected by congressional action. I was pleased to cosponsor each of these important measures here in the House.

Mr. Speaker, the battle against breast cancer continues. It is a war that will be waged on many fronts—through prevention, treatment, and research—in the fields of medicine and science, in the legislative branch of government, and by every American.

We have a long way to go yet. So, during this National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, it is an appropriate time to refocus our vision and efforts toward eliminating the terrible suffering of this dread disease.

TRIBUTE TO COMDR. PAUL E. STANTON

HON. DAVID O'B. MARTIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, Navy Comdr. Paul E. Stanton will soon complete his tour of duty as deputy director of the Congressional Liaison Office, Navy Office of Legislative Affairs.

Commander Stanton of West Des Moines, IA, is a surface warfare officer, having served as commanding officer aboard the minesweepers *Constant*, *Enhance*, *Pluck*, and *Conquest*, and executive officer aboard the guided missile destroyer *Chandler*.

Since assuming his current assignment in 1990, Paul has been involved with every major Navy program and complex issue before Congress. Serving during a most difficult period, which included the war in the Persian Gulf, his knowledge of defense and world issues has proven invaluable to the U.S. Navy and Congress. I, as well as my colleagues, have the utmost respect for him.

The responsiveness of his staff in addressing constituent inquiries is evidence of his leadership. It is apparent that those with whom he works hold him in the highest esteem.

He is respected by our colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I know that they, as well as I, wish Comdr. Paul Stanton "fair winds and following seas."

TRIBUTE TO AMBER WELTY

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, last night I attended a dinner honoring our Olympic athletes. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Amber Welty of Pocatello, Idaho, who competed in the Barcelona Olympics.

Ms. Welty earned a slot on the Olympic track team in the outdoor high jump. She's a graduate of Twin Falls High School in Twin Falls, Idaho, and Idaho State University in Pocatello, Idaho. In 1988 she won the NCAA outdoor championship in the high jump and was an All-American four times. Currently she is a member of the track coaching team at Idaho State.

I would like to insert in the RECORD an article from the Idaho State Journal printed in July after Ms. Welty qualified for the Olympics:

Former Idaho State athlete Amber Welty is bound for the Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

Finally.

After enduring a failed attempt to clear the Olympic standard (6-feet, 3½ inches) Wednesday in front of 1,000 fans in Pocatello, Welty accomplished her goal in Boise on Friday to officially become an Olympian.

"It was just a huge amount of relief," said Welty, Pocatello's first U.S. Olympian since boxer Jack Armstrong, who made the 1960 squad. "I've never been this stressed before in my life."

Had Welty, who was second at the U.S. Trials, not surpassed the standard by July 8, her Olympic spot would have been given to another athlete, who had met the qualification.

The Olympic high jump competition will be Aug. 3 and Aug. 5.

Welty passed over the bar at 6-3 ½ on her first attempt Friday.

The leap tied her career best, also an ISU outdoor record, set when she won the 1988 NCAA championship.

But Welty had to wait for the bar to stop wobbling, as she brushed it.

"I saw it kind of wiggle and I knew it was going to stay, and I said 'Thank you, God.'"

"It was finally over."

Since the Trials, the pressure had been mounting.

"I got so stressed out that I was hurting myself and my family members," she said. "I was a crab."

That was until a meeting with ISU assistant coach Brian Janssen, who has a master's degree in sports psychology.

"He spent time talking to Amber about visualization," said ISU head track coach Dave Nielsen. "More than anything, that is putting things into perspective. He did a great job."

Janssen's work was evident in Welty's attitude.

"I told myself, 'I look amber, people are still going to like you if you don't make the team,' she told herself before jumping. 'If I do it, I do it. If I don't, I don't.'"

"I told myself 'You've got tomorrow and your whole life in front of you. Even though this is as big as life, I had to make it seem less.'"

Welty became self-motivated by telling herself, if she didn't make it, she wouldn't get another chance. Actually, a contingency plan had been set up to compete at a meet in Provo, Utah, if needed.

"I was afraid somebody else would get my job, and I was running out of time," said Welty, who added she has cleared 6-2 in Boise several times. "I told myself, 'You've jumped well in Boise, so go in with a good goal.'"

"My goal was to jump 6-5. I really looked at this as my last chance."

"I didn't want to think down the road. This is where I wanted to do it."

Welty didn't reach 6-5, missing three times at that mark. She said she came close on her last two attempts. But she said she attempted that height about 10-15 minutes after clearing the standard because she was celebrating and being interviewed.

Welty also was helped by having a couple of strong competitors.

Also jumping was Vicki Borsheim, who placed fourth at the Olympic Trials and was trying to reach the Olympic standard so she could go if Welty failed.

Boise decathlete Cindy Greiner, already a U.S. Olympian, also jumped.

"I think it made a difference, but not a huge amount of difference," Welty said. "I don't know if I could've done it myself. I was glad they were there for incentive."

Nielsen also said jumping in Boise helped because of the more laid-back atmosphere, rather than the carnival-like environment in Pocatello.

"I think the meet in Pocatello was pretty overwhelming," he said. "She comes back and so much happens in a short time. And, there are so many fans and admirers, and I think she was caught up in the emotion. I know I was. This time, she had it under control."

IN SUPPORT OF A SOCIAL SECURITY "NOTCH" COMMISSION

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the conference report on Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations. Passage of this legislation is of vital importance to the continued functioning of our Treasury Department, Postal Service and other independent agencies which Americans depend upon on a day-to-day basis. Mr. Speaker, passage of this legislation is also of vital importance to the futures of some 12 million seniors who are victims of the Social Security notch.

I was pleased to find in this conference report the inclusion of a commission that would perform a comprehensive study on the Social Security notch issue. The commission, consisting of 12 members from the legislative and executive branches, would examine the causes of the notch controversy and whether legislative action should be taken to rectify the notch.

With 289 cosponsors, H.R. 917, the Social Security Notch Adjustment Act, enjoys the most support of any notch legislation ever introduced in Congress. A number of Members and organizations, such as the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, have dedicated themselves to the resolution of this problem which effects 58 percent of our elderly population. Members such as JIM SAXTON, PETER DEFAZIO, PORTER GOSS, BARNEY FRANK, MARY ROSE OAKAR, and PAUL KANJORSKI, as well as the bill's sponsor and distinguished chairman of the Select Committee on Aging, Mr. ROYBAL, have worked tirelessly on this issue. We pressed for a vote on H.R. 917 in late June and were promised a hearing—the first in 5 years. Much to our dismay the hearing was merely a smoke screen. Just 24 hours before the hearing was to begin, Congress Daily quoted a committee staffer who implied that the hearing was a gesture the committee made every 5 years to placate notch babies. I felt like we were defeated before we even got a chance to argue our case.

It is my extreme hope that the establishment of this commission is not just another smoke screen. While I would ultimately like to see this issue resolved, with a full payout to notch victims, I am willing, in the interim, to support the establishment of a commission which will address opponent's concerns. However, I can not emphasize enough how grave my concern is that a replay of last June will occur where notch victims were given false hopes and hollow promises.

I am sure that, when all the facts are in, the only conclusion members of this commission will draw is that there is, indeed, a discrepancy and victims of the notch should receive the benefits that are rightly theirs. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the conferees for adding this language to the conference agreement. I look forward to the establishment of the commission in 1993.

SUPPORTERS OF LEGISLATION TO CORRECT THE SOCIAL SECURITY NOTCH INEQUITY

The National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare.

Rhode Island Coalition to Notch Babies.

End Notch Discrimination.

Massachusetts Association of Older Americans.

Greater New Bedford Massachusetts Notch Victims Coalition.

Notch Babies of Massachusetts.

The American Legion.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

29th Division Association.

The Retired Officers Association.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

American Bar Association.

National Association of Retired Federal Employees.

Pennsylvania Association of Retired State Employees.

Silver-Haired Legislature Alumni Association.

Florida Silver-Haired Legislature.

Yonkers, New York City Council.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Center, New York.

Minnesota Retired State Employees Association.

Islip, Long Island, New York Chapter of AARP.

Greenburg, Pennsylvania Chapter of AARP.

AFSCME Retiree Program, Chapter 6, Minnesota.

Dayton-Springfield-Sidney-Miami Valley, Ohio Regional Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Retirees Local 301, IUE AFL-CIO, Schenectady, New York.

New York Statewide District 5 Senior Action Council, IUE Schenectady, New York.

VFW Post #1114, Evansville, Indiana.

VFW Post #673, Jasper, Indiana.

VFW Post #2366, Huntingburg, Indiana.

Advisory Committee, Senior Citizens Center, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Browning Center Advocacy Committee, Willoughby, Ohio.

Cohoes, New York Senior Citizens.

North Carolina National Coalition for Notch Victims.

Senior Report, Burbank, California.

Social Security Notch Babies, Montebello, California.

Social Security Notch Victims Organization of Illinois.

Washington State Notch Victims.

Notch Victims United, Ocala, Florida.

Iowa Notch Babies.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK ANNUNZIO

HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, colleague and Chairman, FRANK ANNUNZIO.

I have greatly enjoyed serving as a member of the Illinois Delegation with Chairman ANNUNZIO. He has been very helpful to me in my first term in the House of Representatives, and I have learned a great deal from the knowledge and experience he has gained serving the State of Illinois over the past 28 years.

In addition, I have had the opportunity to serve as a member of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, which Congressman ANNUNZIO chairs. Throughout the 102d Congress, Chairman ANNUNZIO has been swift in moving legislation through his subcommittee, and he has been very encouraging to me in my efforts to become an active member of that subcommittee.

I believe that Congress and the State of Illinois have benefitted greatly from Chairman ANNUNZIO's tenure in Congress. He has given a great deal to this institution, and he will be greatly missed. I wish him a happy retirement, and the best of luck in his future endeavors.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO SERGEANT JOHN I. MARTIN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 30, 1992, the Los Angeles Police Department will honor the service retirement of one of its finest officers, Sergeant John I. Martin. It is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this dedicated individual who has served our community with great distinction.

Born in South Gate, CA, John attended local schools, graduating from St. Bernard High School in Playa Del Rey. Following graduation, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. After serving his country and receiving an honorable discharge, John joined the Los Angeles Police Department. During his early years with the force, he continued his academic education, receiving a B.S. in public management in 1975, the same year he made sergeant with the LAPD, and a masters degree in public administration in 1977 from Pepperdine University.

John's career with the LAPD has been an exciting and often dangerous one. In his 27 years of department service, John has been assigned to the Wilshire area as a uniform patrol officer, accident investigation division as a traffic accident investigator, traffic enforcement division as a traffic motor officer, training division as an instructor of police recruits, personnel division as an investigator, Newton Street area as a patrol supervisor, and central traffic division as a motor supervisor.

For the past 8 years, Sergeant Martin has been the Officer-in-Charge [OIC] of the department's specialized enforcement unit, traffic coordination Section, the unit responsible for the enforcement of vehicle code laws that pertain to commercial vehicles. In addition to these duties, John as OIC supervises the department's motorcycle training unit and the VIP escort team. In this capacity, Sergeant Martin has provided safe escorts for President George Bush, former President Ronald Reagan, Pope John Paul II, Great Britain's royal family, and a host of other dignitaries who have visited the Los Angeles area. Additionally, John has worked closely with the U.S. Secret Service to develop motorcade procedures that will assist in the safe transport of these very important passengers. Sergeant Martin was instrumental in establishing a new curriculum for officers attending the department's motor officer school.

While performing his various official duties, John has also been involved with many special events associated with the department and the community. He is an active participant in the annual Baker to Las Vegas relay race; a race that promotes fellowship between law enforcement agencies from across the country. In addition, John volunteers his off-duty time to coach and direct youth sports activities.

Mr. Speaker, Sgt. John I. Martin is retiring as the highest ranking motor sergeant, II+2, of the Los Angeles Police Department. Throughout his illustrious career, John has received commendations from the public and his supervisors for service, commitment, professionalism, and outstanding performance. He has also been paid the highest compliment from his superiors and fellow officers, that of the number one motor sergeant on the force. Mr. Speaker this devoted husband and father is a credit to the LAPD and the community. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this Congressional salute to Sgt. John I. Martin. We wish John and his family all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO WILLADENE NICHOLAS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the work of a citizen of this fine Nation and a resident of my congressional district, Mrs. Willadene Nicholas. Mrs. Nicholas has an exceptional talent for creating meaningful poetry. She has published four poetry books and is anxiously waiting for copyright permission for her patriotic poem entitled "The American Flag, Banner for Freedom, Justice, and Mercy." The poem exemplifies the true meaning of the birth and continuation of this unique and beautiful country. I would like to share this poem with my esteemed colleagues.

I see a Star-Spangled Nation
Under the Red, White, and Blue—
A just concept of order,
A Heaven-on-earth to ensue.

Holding fast to the laws that are basic,
Keeping courage and hope to renew
The faith of our Founding Fathers
That everyone's dreams can come true.
Where help for the down-trodden and needy
Is written in laws of order sublime
That we see now have weathered
The storms of each generation time after time.

So wherever we are, whatever we do
Let's keep our flag always flying
O'er this beautiful Star-Spangled Nation
Where everyone's dreams can come true.

MALLINCKRODT & COS. 125TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the legacy of one of St. Louis' great companies, Mallinckrodt, on its 125th anniversary. In honor of this occasion, I want to share with my colleagues a brief history of this company's contribution to the St. Louis region.

Founded in St. Louis in 1867 by Edward Mallinckrodt and his brothers Gustav and Otto, G. Mallinckrodt & Co. was the first fine chemicals company west of Philadelphia. Borrowing \$10,000 from their father, the Mallinckrodt brothers put up three small buildings on the family farm on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and began operations.

Mallinckrodt initially produced chloroform, spirits of nitrous ether, and a pure grade of the commonly used disinfectant, carbolic acid, which rapidly earned a great reputation. As America expanded westward, the market for such products grew rapidly. As the only manufacturer west of the Mississippi, the new company prospered.

Mallinckrodt's entry into the chemical manufacturing business coincided with major advances in medicine. Chemicals began replacing botanical herbs as remedies for disease, and pharmacists turned to specialized manu-

facturers to supply chemicals for prescriptions. With the rest of America's pharmaceutical companies concentrated in the East, Mallinckrodt took the lion's share of markets in the West.

The young company grew steadily, adding new products and processes. It also developed two early products of the x-ray contrast media line—barium sulfate for x-ray diagnosis and Iodeikon, the first agent for imaging the gall bladder. During the 1890s, new chemicals, many based on coal tar products, flowed from laboratories throughout the world. Capitalizing on its contacts with the German chemical manufacturing community, Mallinckrodt acquired processes and began making a number of new products, including morphine, codeine, and hydrogen peroxide.

During World War I, when chemical imports from Europe were cut off, Mallinckrodt helped fill the void by substantially increasing production of vital chemicals.

Immediately after the war, Mallinckrodt introduced one of its signature product lines, high-purity analytical reagents. These chemicals are used by commercial and university laboratories for research and to test the purity of other chemicals. Mallinckrodt also teamed up with Washington University in St. Louis to develop a major new medium containing iodine for x-ray visualization of the gallbladder. This work led to additional Mallinckrodt research that culminated in the 1962 introduction of Conray brand of iothalamic acid, one of the most important x-ray contrast mediums in the world.

After more than half a century at the helm of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Edward died in 1928. At the time of his death, Mallinckrodt's St. Louis plant had grown to cover two city blocks, employing about 1,000 people, and producing some 1,500 products. Edward Mallinckrodt not only was a giant in the chemical manufacturing industry, he left his mark on his community as well. He was a major benefactor of Washington University, establishing its department for pediatrics, department of pharmacology, the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, and the Jennie Mallinckrodt Ward at the Children's Hospital. Harvard University was also a recipient of Edward's philanthropy, which included funds for the construction of a new library and other facilities.

Edward Jr. succeeded his father, and continued as chairman of the board until 1965. The younger Mallinckrodt was influenced greatly by the optimism and adventurousness of Theodore Roosevelt, and was widely known as a free spirit and a free thinker.

Just as Mallinckrodt played a significant role in the First World War, it made its mark during World War II. In 1942, the U.S. Government needed large quantities of very high-purity uranium compounds, some of which had only been prepared in laboratory quantities until that time. Mallinckrodt rose to the occasion, and within 3 months was producing uranium oxide at the rate of a ton per day. Mallinckrodt purified all of the uranium oxide used in the world's first self-sustaining nuclear reaction, and began producing uranium compounds and uranium metal.

After the war, Mallinckrodt supplied uranium fuel for America's first atomic-powered freight-

er, the *Savannah*; for Great Britain's first nuclear submarine; and for some of the first pioneering atomic-powered electric generating stations.

In 1960, Harold Thayer became Mallinckrodt's president, ushering in a new era for the company. Thayer reorganized Mallinckrodt along divisional lines and began a program of expansion of sales through acquisition. Mallinckrodt began manufacturing overseas through joint ventures in Europe, the Far East, Latin America, and Australia.

Now owned by IMCERA Group, Inc., this year Mallinckrodt celebrates the achievements of its first 125 years and the introduction of two fully independent new companies, Mallinckrodt Medical, Inc. and Mallinckrodt Specialty Chemicals Co.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK AND BEA MOONS, OUTSTANDING DAIRY CITIZENS OF THE YEAR

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of two very special people, Jack and Bea Moons of Chino, CA. Jack and Bea are being recognized at the 17th Annual Dairy Awards Dinner as this year's "Dairy Citizens of the Year" by the Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce.

This year's winners give new meaning to the term "partnership." In the business of dairying, partnership rarely involves a married couple. But Jack and Bea are different for their partnership involves not only cows but their kids and each other. It is truly a special bond between two determined, goal-oriented people. It is a bond that works well.

This unique partnership began in 1964 when Jack and Bea married and moved to Chino. Both came from dairy families and each knew what it would take to make their own operation work. In 1965, with \$20,000 and in partnership with the bank, Jack and Bea began Moons Dairy. Early on, Jack worked while Bea took care of the kids and drove the milk truck, delivering to local stores. In 1969, Jack and Bea joined Mulligans Sales, Inc. and moved to their present dairy. As each became more involved in local civic organizations and in dairy leadership capacities, their partnership grew and flourished.

Since 1988, Bea has served as chairman of the California Milk Advisory Board [CMAB] as well as the California Dairy Foods Research Center Advisory Board. Her long-term interest to help the dairy industry grow is evident in the support of research and development efforts for new dairy products. Particularly noteworthy is that extra light milk, which accounts for 8 percent of fluid milk sales in California, is the result of Bea's work as chairman of the CMAB. In 1989, Bea was cited for her leadership in the dairy industry and honored as world dairy expo woman of the year.

Not surprisingly, both Jack and Bea believe the true measure of their success is their children—Stephanie, John, Agnes, and Jacque—

and their accomplishments. "You know you've succeeded when you pass on your leadership to your children and they in turn succeed," Bea says.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and many friends in Chino in recognizing the outstanding contributions of Jack and Bea Moons. Their leadership and long-time dedication to the dairy industry is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO THE LAGUNA CANYON FOUNDATION

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Laguna Canyon Foundation of Laguna Beach, CA.

Earlier this year, it was my distinct pleasure to nominate the foundation for the 1992 Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award in recognition of its exemplary efforts to preserve Laguna Canyon. Today, it is my privilege to announce to you that the President of the United States has selected the Laguna Canyon Foundation to receive this prestigious award.

The Laguna Canyon Foundation is being honored for its part in an extraordinary 25-year campaign to preserve 15,000 acres of coastal wilderness in southern Orange County, CA, one of the fastest-growing urban areas in the country. Laguna Canyon, one of California's greatest natural assets, is home to dozens of unique species of plants and animals, and contributes much to the high quality of life in our region.

The Laguna Canyon Foundation is an independent nonprofit organization established in 1990 to raise money from private sources to help preserve the natural habitat in Laguna Canyon. Under the leadership of its president, Michael J. Pinto, the foundation has worked diligently not only to raise the funds needed to purchase land within Laguna Canyon, but also to heighten public awareness of this beautiful and ecologically valuable part of California's landscape. The foundation's constructive efforts with the city of Laguna Beach, the County of Orange, and the State of California have made it a model of cooperation and partnership for communities everywhere—and earned it national attention. The foundation's selection by President Bush as a recipient of the 1992 Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award will further serve to bring attention to its dedicated and tireless efforts to provide future generations with access to a coastal wildlife park of unparalleled natural beauty.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring the Laguna Canyon Foundation for its dedication to maintaining the natural hillsides, vistas, and habitats of Laguna Canyon.

NAVY DAY IN BALTIMORE

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the birthday of the U.S. Navy, October 13. The Navy League of the United States which promotes the role of seapower in our Nation's defense has since 1922 observed Navy Day. It was on October 13 that the Second Continental Congress authorized the acquisition of ships and the establishment of a navy.

I am pleased to join with the Navy League of the United States, Baltimore Council in their first annual celebration of our naval service—Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, and Merchant Marines. Baltimore's rich naval history, home of the USF *Constellation*, *Pride II*, U.S.S. *Torsk*, USCG Cutter *Taney*, and Liberty Ship *John Brown* makes this special celebration appropriate and long overdue. The Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay which the 100th Congress saw fit to keep in the business of repairing and restoring our Coast Guard fleet is an appropriate site for this celebration.

I hope you will join me in saluting the Navy League and all Americans who will pause to honor our U.S. Navy on October 13.

TRIBUTE TO THE KNOXVILLE
CHAPTER OF THE INSTITUTE OF
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to the Knoxville Chapter of the Institute of Management Accountants [IMA] which was recently named the Most Outstanding Chapter in the Nation for the second time in the past 3 years. Also, for the third year in a row, the chapter won the president's trophy, which recognizes the most outstanding chapter over a 5-year period.

The Knoxville Chapter of the IMA provides educational materials to local certified public accountants and certified management accountants on current issues and procedures. In addition, the chapter serves the community by offering professional assistance and advice to struggling businesses.

I am proud to represent the individuals who work together to make the Knoxville Chapter of the IMA an example to other accountants across the Nation. I am certain that the chapter will continue to be successful in the field of accounting and helpful to businesses in the Second District.

ESTHER HULSING: SPIRIT OF OUR COMMUNITY

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the upcoming retirement of one of my very good friends from Plymouth, MI. Mrs. Esther Hulsing will be retiring this year after serving as clerk for the charter township of Plymouth since 1978.

Esther Hulsing is one of the most kind and gracious persons I have ever had the privilege knowing. She has always been a caring and giving spirit in our community. The abundance of sincerity she bestows upon all her endeavors is unsurpassed by those who follow.

Esther Hulsing has been a champion volunteer in our community for a half century.

Esther and her husband Kenneth raised three daughters and thoroughly enjoy six grandchildren. As an active mother, she became involved with the Girl Scouts, and continued volunteering for over 40 years—serving as troop leader, council president, and national board member. Esther also worked with the Parent Teacher Association in Plymouth.

Education has always been a major component in Esther's life work. She served on the Plymouth Board of Education for 18 years—President for 6 years, and the Wayne County School Board Association. A graduate of Montana State University and Ohio State University, she is a charter member of the American Association of University Women. She has also served on the board of governors for the Schoolcraft College Foundation.

Esther has truly been a pillar in our community of Plymouth. From the Community Fund Board, to the Arts Council, to the Symphony League and the Daughters of the American Revolution, she has provided leadership, support, and tireless effort to the success of their purposes and programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am not the first person to publicly recognize the outstanding talent and services of Esther Hulsing. She has received the honors of a doctorate degree from Schoolcraft College, induction into the Plymouth Hall of Fame, awards from Delta Kappa Gamma, the Association of Business and Professional Women, and the Michigan Department of Education.

Esther Hulsing has also received some other very distinguished recognition. The first troop house at Camp Linden was named in her honor by the Huron Valley Girl Scout Council. The Plymouth-Canton community schools opened Hulsing Elementary School, honoring Esther and Kenneth in 1976. In 1990, the National Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award was presented to Esther Hulsing by President George Bush.

A remarkable career, and a remarkable life are brief words to recognize such a remarkable woman as Esther Hulsing. I ask my colleagues to join me today to give our fondest thanks to Esther Hulsing, and send our very best wishes that in retirement she and her family be blessed with an abundance of happiness.

SUPPORT FOR FUNDING FOR SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER PROGRAM

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of continued funding for the Small Business Development Center Program at levels adequate to meet the needs of America's growing small business industry. As America struggles to pull itself out of the current economic recession, it is vital that we provide adequate funding for those programs that have proven their abilities to spur economic growth.

The Small Business Development Center Program certainly falls into this category. SBDC's provide high quality, one on one management consulting and training to small business people who do not have the financial or managerial ability to obtain such services elsewhere.

The nationwide success of SBDC's can be seen in the growth created by the Massachusetts SBDC.

During the current program year, the Massachusetts SBDC will devote approximately 23,915 hours of counseling assistance to business owners and potential business owners. Those seeking assistance will include over 1,500 women, 500 minorities, 500 veterans and 600 international clients.

During fiscal year 1991, the latest full year figures available, over 3,900 clients were individually counseled by the Massachusetts SBDC. One thousand seven hundred more attended training programs. As a result of this assistance, over \$8 million were secured for 58 clients.

During the past decade, the Massachusetts SBDC has served over 62,000 clients through counseling and training programs, secured over \$137,000,000 in financing, and created more than 3,500 jobs.

Our economic viability as a nation depends on continued funding of this and other successful investments. The success of SBDC's proves that the United States cannot afford to reduce or eliminate funding for this program.

TRIBUTE TO HON. FRANK
ANNUNZIO

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague, Congressman FRANK ANNUNZIO. As a fellow representative from Illinois, I have had the great pleasure of knowing and working with FRANK ANNUNZIO on a number of issues facing our State and our Nation. He was very close to my predecessor, Mel Price.

All members of the Illinois delegation are aware of FRANK ANNUNZIO'S commitment to our great state. He has served Illinois well. His constituents in Chicago will miss his dedicated representation.

As he approaches his retirement, I would like to commend him for the exemplary service he has given to the House of Representatives during his 28 years of distinguished service. Our country and certainly the Congress is grateful for having the benefit of his knowledge and leadership.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL PHILIP CISNEROS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine record and outstanding public service of Col. Philip Cisneros of the U.S. Marine Corps. After more than 40 years of active duty, Colonel Cisneros is officially retiring today and will be living in Twentynine Palms with his wife Virginia.

Colonel Cisneros' long and distinguished career began in 1950. Upon graduation from recruit training, he served in Korea and was promoted to sergeant in 1952. During the next 10 years, he served as senior drill instructor, platoon sergeant, staff sergeant and in 1960, was promoted to company gunnery sergeant.

Colonel Cisneros' demonstrated leadership led to his ascension in the ranks. He was promoted to temporary 2d lieutenant in 1965 and by the time he was transferred to Vietnam in 1968, he had advanced to the grade of captain. Following several rotations as a company commander in Vietnam, in 1973 Captain Cisneros attended the U.S. Army Advanced Infantry School and Airborne Training at Fort Benning, Georgia. Upon graduation, he was assigned as the commanding officer, marine detachment, of the U.S.S. *Midway* homeported at Yokosuka, Japan. A short time later, he was promoted to major.

In August 1979, Major Cisneros was assigned to Hawaii and reassigned the next year upon his promotion to lieutenant colonel. He was advanced to his current rank in 1985 and was officially promoted in 1987. Since that time, Colonel Cisneros has served in a number of leadership capacities, including Chief of Staff, at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center in Twentynine Palms.

Over the years, Colonel Cisneros has received many personal decorations including the Silver Star, Bronze Star and combat "V", Purple Heart with Gold Star (Korea and Vietnam), Meritorious Service Medal with Gold Star, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. In addition, he has been married to his wife, Virginia, for 42 years and they have five children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends in thanking Colonel Cisneros for his dedication and love of country. His commitment to the U.S. Marine Corps and longtime record of service is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

COSPONSOR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE BUDGET PROCESS REFORM ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague from Utah, Congressman BILL ORTON, as a cosponsor of the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1992.

When I ran for Congress, I did so because I was concerned about the deficit and Congress' seeming inability to provide for a balanced budget. I simply could not sit back and watch our future be ransomed for growing deficits. I thought that political courage to make tough choices was what I needed to help make change in Washington. The statutory guidelines of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the Budget Agreement Act of 1990 were set up to help us get down to the business of deficit reduction, and, it seemed to me, I could help ensure that the balancing act would soon begin.

Unfortunately, I was mistaken. Instead, I found that the pay-as-you-go rule of the Budget Agreement Act is too easily suspended, and irresponsible spending is not so easily arrested. Last spring, I joined the fight for a balanced budget amendment. And, 4 months ago, we came within 10 votes of amending the Constitution to require a balanced budget.

Today, we are introducing legislation which goes even further. The Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1992 not only requires a balanced budget amendment, it provides statutory mechanisms to ensure compliance. Additionally, unlike current policies which depend on budget projections, this legislation focuses on actual revenues and expenditures. The bill requires the President, at the end of each fiscal year, to report actual revenues and expenditures. If a deficit exists, Congress and the President must act immediately to make up the shortfall.

Yesterday was the end of the fiscal year. Administration projections show spending will exceed revenues by \$334 billion this year. In spite of this, we will all go home next week without taking action to offset this shortfall. However, if the Comprehensive Budget Act was law today, we would not be going home. The administration and Congress would be required to pass legislation which puts the budget back in balance. And, if legislation was not passed immediately, an automatic spending cut would take place.

The Comprehensive Budget Act of 1992 represents the kind of responsibility I wanted Congress to take when I came here last year—responsibility for our future and our children's future. I commend Mr. ORTON for the many hours of hard work that he has given to this effort, and I am proud to join him today as a cosponsor of this bill. I urge my colleagues to join us in the fight for a balanced budget; it's a fight our future depends on.

TAIWAN CELEBRATES 81ST BIRTHDAY

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, best wishes to the Republic of China on its 81st birthday, October 10, 1992.

Taiwan has made spectacular economic gains in the last two decades, as it has pursued its goal of becoming a fully democratic country. In the last 5 years, it has instituted numerous political reforms, resulting in unprecedented political freedom for the Taiwan people.

Taiwan has also attempted to make new friends around the world, and Taiwan has been quite successful especially with the States of the former Soviet Union. In September of this year, Taiwan and Russia actually agreed to exchange representative offices in each other's capitals. In February 1992, Taiwan established consular ties with Latvia. Taiwan has also exchanged representative offices with Lithuania and Estonia.

On Taiwan's 81st birthday, I wish Taiwan continued success in economic and political development and in gaining greater international recognition.

TRIBUTE TO "CLEM" HOLEWINSKI

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, northwest Ohio lost a giant and very valued member of our community. Clemence Holewinski—or Clem as he was known to his many friends—dedicated his life to helping others. Through his work in the labor movement, thousands of Ohioans, and indeed hard working men and women nationwide, have benefited from his commitment to ensuring that ordinary American workers and their families be given a fair shake in the workplace.

Clem was one of the founding fathers of the labor movement in our area. His efforts and dedication were tireless. But he always had time to listen and learn. Highly regarded for his honesty and integrity, he was known and respected as a man of his word—who possessed the wisdom to always make the right decision. He was truly one of those citizens that every community needs—a citizen that contributes so much to the well-being of others, but asks for nothing in return. He was a father to us all.

A World War II veteran, Clem returned home to Toledo after the War to begin his long career as a motivating force in the United Auto Workers. He was one of the founders of Local 12 and served as president of the Local for 27 years. His dedication to the cause was so immense that he was honored in 1974 for attending every UAW national convention since 1936. His role in creating summer camps for children and bettering life's opportunities for working families everywhere are his lasting legacies to our community.

The role Clem Holewinski played in our community will long be remembered, and his contributions felt by our citizens for years to come. I know I join the citizens of the Ninth District of Ohio in extending my most sincere sympathies and our community's profound sense of loss to his wife Clara; son, David; sisters, Mrs. Florence Ryder, Mrs. Alice Czarnecki, Miss Marie Holewinski, Mrs. Eleanor Palicki, and Mrs. Beatrice Lennix; brother, Lester; three grandchildren; two step-grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALICE TWEED
TOUHY FOUNDATION PHILANTHROPIST OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Alice Tweed Touhy Foundation, which has been chosen as the philanthropist of the year by the Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties Chapter of the National Society of Fundraising Executives.

The Philanthropist of the Year Award recognizes an individual, corporation or foundation which has demonstrated exceptional civic responsibility by providing financial support and leadership to one or more major fundraising projects. The honoree will also have contributed to other community efforts and to the advancement of philanthropy in the Santa Barbara/Ventura area.

The achievements of the Alice Tweed Touhy Foundation reflect the philosophy of its founder, the late Alice Lyon Tweed Touhy. Mrs. Touhy strongly believed that a better tomorrow is rooted in the action of today. A review of the recipients of over \$6.7 million in grants since 1956 affirms this belief.

The Touhy Foundation concentrates its efforts in the areas of collegiate and youth activities, community projects, and health and medicine.

In addition to enormous financial contributions to the Santa Barbara community, the Foundation both encourages and rewards excellence in the fundraising profession. For example, it has long been the Foundation's policy to ensure that governing boards of grant seekers give significant financial support, thereby reminding fundraisers and boards of their own responsibilities. Additionally, Foundation officers not only demand a level of excellence in the proposal process, but ensure that grant seekers know where they have fallen short of the officers' expectations.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is my pleasure to commend the Alice Tweed Touhy Foundation for its long and generous history of support to the community, and for the leadership it provides to grant-seeking organizations in support of professional excellence. I proudly wish the Foundation all the best in future endeavors.

ABOLISH MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor the Sentencing Uniformity Act of 1992 with my distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. JENKINS]. The act abolishes mandatory minimum sentences throughout the Federal criminal law. The premise of the act is that mandatory minimum sentences are inherently incompatible with the mandate of the U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Commission's purpose is to create sentencing guidelines directed toward the specifics of the offender and the offense, to reduce disparities and inequities in sentencing, and to create certainty of punishment. The act follows the recommendation of the U.S. Judicial Conference, which urges Congress to:

Restructure [mandatory minimum] statutes so that the U.S. Sentencing Commission may uniformly establish guidelines for all criminal statutes to avoid unwarranted disparities from the scheme of the Sentencing Reform Act.

In recent years, the Federal Government has responded to concerns about the Nation's serious crime problem by imposing mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes. In an attempt to ensure appropriate punishment and the separation from society of criminals who pose significant dangers to our citizens, the creation of mandatory minimum sentences has proliferated. There are now well over 100 such sentences.

The Sentencing Commission, in a detailed report, has found that this proliferation has created serious conflicts with its mandate. In fact, instead of eliminating disparities, mandatory minimum sentences have simply caused discretion in sentencing to be transferred from independent Federal judges to Federal prosecutors, who are parties to the litigation. These disparities are based not on neutral factors, but rather on factors such as race, gender, crime rates and caseloads, circuit, and prosecutorial practices. In particular, a greater proportion of black defendants received sentences at or above the mandatory minimum level, followed by Hispanics, and then whites. Departures from the mandatory minimum are most likely to be granted to whites, and least likely to Hispanics. Further, the Sentencing Commission found that defendants whose conduct appears to warrant the imposition of mandatory minimum sentences do not receive those sentences approximately 35 percent of the time.

Mandatory minimum sentences have also created great injustices. The prison terms required by mandatory minimum sentences have often dramatically outweighed the severity of the offenses and the culpability of the offenders. Nonviolent first-time offenders often receive longer sentences than prisoners with long criminal records. The Commission found that "an unintended effect of mandatory minimums is unwarranted sentencing uniformity."

It is now crystal clear that our prison system simply cannot accommodate the huge new

numbers of prisoners that mandatory minimums have caused. Our prison system is filled well beyond capacity, and the building of new prisons, at a cost of millions, has had no appreciable effect on this overcrowding. The creation of mandatory minimums has been a primary cause of this overcrowding, because judges have little or no discretion to sentence certain offenders to noncustodial sentences. Further, mandatory minimums burden the judicial system as well, by reducing the incentive of defendants to plead guilty in hopes of receiving a lighter sentence. They have increased the likelihood that defendants who would normally enter guilty pleas will now demand trials instead.

Mandatory minimum sentences have not achieved their purpose. In fact, their uneven application and the transfer of discretion from judges to prosecutors decreases certainty in sentencing, which in turn reduces deterrence, a primary goal of the Federal criminal laws.

The U.S. Judicial Conference, all 12 judicial circuits, numerous bar associations, the Federal Courts Study Committee, and citizens groups across the country oppose mandatory minimums and have urged Congress to abolish them. In the words of the Sentencing Commission:

[T]he most efficient and effective way for Congress to exercise its powers to direct sentencing policy is through the established process of sentencing guidelines, permitting the sophistication of the guidelines structure to work, rather than through mandatory minimums. There is every reason to expect that by so doing, Congress can achieve the purposes of mandatory minimums while not compromising other goals to which it is simultaneously committed.

I urge my colleagues to support the Sentencing Uniformity Act of 1992.

ABOLISH MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. EDWARDS], for his leadership and foresight demonstrated by cosponsoring the Sentencing Uniformity Act. I am delighted to join him in introducing this bill. As a former assistant U.S. attorney, I adamantly support the premise of the act that mandatory minimum sentences are incompatible with the mandate of the U.S. Sentencing Commission. There is an endless list of reasons, of which I shall name only a few, that Congress should pass this act and abolish mandatory minimum sentencing.

First offenders often receive longer prison sentences than prisoners with a criminal record who have committed more egregious crimes under mandatory minimum sentencing. The intent of criminal punishment is not only to deter and restore, but also to rehabilitate individuals into productive members of society. Given the lack of leeway in mandatory minimum sentencing, we might as well omit rehabilitation as one of the established reasons for criminal punishment.

In *United States v. Madkour*, 930 F.2d 234 (2d Cir. 1991), Judge Franklin S. Billings writes that mandatory minimum sentencing statutes deny "judges of this court, and of all courts, the right to bring their conscience, experience, discretion, and sense of what is just into the sentencing procedure, and it, in effect, makes a judge a computer, automatically imposing sentences without regard to what is right and just. It violates the rights of the judiciary and of the defendants, and jeopardizes the judicial system." Federal judges deserve our confidence in their ability to use discretion in determining what action is needed in each individual case. All too many times judges are forced to impose sentences which are much too severe without the ability to consider the culpability of the offenders.

Currently, our prison system is not capable of retaining the terrific number of new prisoners already confined as a result of mandatory minimum sentencing. According to figures released by the Bureau of Prisons, current prison population is approximately 70,000, and with a 48,465 design capacity, this amounts to 144 percent of full capacity. The present administration has provided \$2.8 billion for expansion and construction of Federal prisons. Even with a scheduled completion date of 1996, this expenditure is only expected to alleviate 10 percent of the burden. It will take approximately \$9.6 billion more to adequately house those currently in the system, and these figures do not include the costs to cover the current growth trend. Given the current state of our economy and huge Federal deficit, we cannot afford to continue spending billions to accommodate the huge increase in the Federal prison population.

Mandatory minimum sentencing has created an increase in the number of cases which end up going to trial. There is no incentive for defendants to plead guilty and eliminate the necessity of going to trial. This has resulted in a backlog of cases and increased costs to the taxpayer. There is also a real danger of the Federal civil calendar becoming obsolete as a result of the enormity of criminal cases ending up in litigation.

The U.S. Sentencing Commission has completed an indepth study of mandatory minimum sentencing. The Commission found that a system of guidelines, opposed to mandatory minimums, could better meet the goals of just punishment, deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation. Mandatory minimum sentencing has not accomplished the desired goal of eliminating disparity in sentencing. According to the Commission:

The disparate application of mandatory minimum sentences in cases where available data strongly suggest that a mandatory minimum is applicable appears to be related to the race of the defendant, where whites are more likely than nonwhites to be sentenced below the applicable mandatory minimum; and to the circuit in which the defendant happens to be sentenced, where defendants in some circuits are more likely to be sentenced below the applicable mandatory minimum than defendants sentenced in other circuits. This differential application on the basis of race and circuit reflects the very kind of disparity and discrimination the Sentencing Reform Act, through a system of guidelines, was designed to reduce.

The Commission concluded by recommending that:

The most efficient and effective way for Congress to exercise its powers to direct sentencing policy is through the established process of sentencing guidelines, permitting the sophistication of the guidelines to work, rather than through mandatory minimums.

I urge my colleagues to support the Sentencing Uniformity Act of 1992.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL SKELLEY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Skelley, who spent 35 years as a teacher and administrator in public schools in Los Angeles before retiring in 1984. I congratulate Bill on a special occasion—the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Hamilton High School—and commend him for his outstanding work as chairman of the committee of his classmates celebrating this important occasion in their lives.

As a graduate of Hamilton High School myself, I feel an affinity for Bill and take special pride in his accomplishments. I am also delighted to note that his wife, Mildred, was a member of the same class. Mildred and Bill are the proud parents of two fine sons, Dave and Pete and two lovely grandchildren.

Those who today disparage public education are doing a terrible injustice to dedicated educators such as Bill Skelley. He is a man who spent most of his career as a teacher and administrator at junior and senior high schools in the inner city, giving tirelessly of his abilities and resources to help better the lives of countless children.

Bill's commitment to high school students continues to this day. He may be retired, but he is far from inactive.

With Bill at its head, the class of 1942 has developed a unique gift to its alma mater—the most priceless gift possible: The gift of time and involvement. This class has created a program in which Hamilton alumni return to the school to offer their services in job counseling, networking, the opening of career doors and other activities helpful to the high school students. This public/private partnership is a boon to Hamilton, which for decades has enjoyed a reputation as one of the finest high schools in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Bill Skelley, a distinguished graduate of Hamilton High School and a marvelous argument for public education. The Los Angeles Unified School District has been indeed fortunate to have had the benefit of his myriad abilities for so many years.

WHY LIBERALS RUN FROM THEIR NAME

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of speaking to a men's group at

the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Knoxville.

I had heard the church pastor, R. David Lancaster may times on his radio program, "Family Matters," but I had never met him in person until that night.

I was very much impressed by Reverend Lancaster. I believe he is an up-and-coming minister with a great future ahead of him.

He recently wrote a piece about the current political scene which I believe is worthy of publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

WHY LIBERALS RUN FROM THEIR NAME

On the current political scene, one of the oddest developments yet has been the curious rejection of the label "liberal" by the candidates representing the Democratic Party in the upcoming election. For several decades, Democrats have proudly worn this title, eschewing any association with conservatism. In my college days, a common joke ran, "What's the definition of a conservative? Someone who worships dead liberals." Thus, the modern practice of hiding liberal lights under bushel baskets appears strange, if not downright contradictory. Could it be that after years of liberal domination of the federal government, the major media, the entertainment industry, and the arts, liberalism is no longer in vogue?

Nothing could be further from the truth! The recent retreat from liberal rhetoric hardly disguises the continued unquestioned commitment to die-hard liberalism. The reason for the reticence on the part of those representing the Democrats arises from a completely different motivation entirely. Liberals want to win the White House.

This desire to capture the presidency has produced some shrewd and nearly astute political analysis on the part of liberals that the large majority of Americans rightly associate liberalism with policies which have largely undermined the prosperity of people of every race and status in this society. Poll after poll strongly supports the claim that Americans consistently demonstrate conservative tendencies with regard to economic and social issues, while the leadership of media, the entertainment and arts communities, church hierarchies, and the Democratic Party—not to mention the myriad of special interest groups who march under the liberal banner—unflinchingly display decidedly radical ideas widely disparate from the general public.

The tax-and-spend philosophy which has characterized liberalism in the past three decades is only a small part of the discordant views which strike the average person as wrongheaded. The wholesale commitment to redistributing income, which is the root of most taxation; the inability to recognize the difference between free speech and obscenity, whether written or pictured; the dogged determination to regulate every industry, business, and trade, as if to end forever corruption and bring in the millenium; these notions strike everyday people as quackish, unrealistic, and ultimately incredibly expensive. The arrogant attitude of the anointed who insist on inflicting these policies on the country understandably leaves a bitter taste in the mouths of citizens with regards to liberalism.

How to resolve this annoying truth? In the past two national campaigns, Democrats presented Americans with a clear-cut choice: an unabashedly liberal candidate versus the Republican conservative. The results rank in

history as two of the worst defeats experienced in this century. Is it truly surprising that liberals are taking a different approach this campaign?

The attempt to cast the Clinton-Gore ticket as the first centrist platform since the Carter days sounds promising to card-carrying Democrats. Yet, the reality of the situation will become increasingly apparent as the campaign rolls on. The radical elements of the liberal platform belie the supposedly moderate views of the campaigners, but will become quite obvious as the debates take place, and deception proves more difficult. George McGovern spoke truth when he described his party's ticket as a "Trojan horse," but he will also rue the day in which he provided the opposition with precisely the rubric needed to dash the hopes of disheartened liberals, who already have been forced to swallow more turkey than has been roasted in Arkansas this century.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY LEGAL SERVICES OF THE WESTERN CAROLINAS

HON. ELIZABETH J. PATTERSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Legal Services Agency of the western Carolinas on the occasion of their 25th anniversary. The Legal Services Agency of the western Carolinas was founded under the premise of carrying out the concepts of our Constitution, which guarantees equal access to justice to all citizens. In the last 25 years, this agency has helped provide access to legal services to more than 60,000 needy residents in the upstate of South Carolina.

The success of Legal Services of the western Carolinas can be traced to several sources, but mainly to a great staff and committed volunteers. The caseload handled by this agency could stagger much larger private law firms. But we find that the volunteers and staff—wearing the hats of lawyer, social worker, teacher, and planner—make it because they have learned to treat people as individuals, instead of as cases.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express our deep appreciation and sincere congratulations to the Legal Services Agency of the western Carolinas, its directors, staff, and volunteers on the occasion of their silver anniversary. Thanks for a job well done.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS REGARDING H.R. 5118

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 29, 1992, I placed a statement in the RECORD describing H.R. 5118, the Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act, which was passed by the House of Representatives that day. I inadvertently did not include an important part of my statement, and I would like to supplement my remarks with the

following, which should be considered as part of my original statement:

"The current version of H.R. 5118 differs in only a few ways from the bill marked up on September 10 by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. That version contained a provision in section 5(a) which dealt with the appraisal of State lands within the national forests. The language provided that the State may retain a royalty interest in the land it exchanges within the national forest provided that no value be attributed to the State's mineral estate on such lands and that administrative control over leasing such mineral interest be given the United States. The language was deleted by the full Interior Committee during markup on September 16 because it was the sense of the Committee that such details of the negotiated exchange should be left up to the parties operating under the guiding principle that the exchange be based upon value for value as determined by an objective and impartial appraisal. The deletion of that specific provision was also premised in part upon the notion that the parties already had authority under the broader language of the bill to negotiate such terms without the specific direction of the Congress."

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today marks the beginning of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. One segment of our society that can play an especially important role in addressing this problem is our health care community, and today I am introducing legislation to promote education and awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault within this community.

As a nation, only recently have we begun to recognize and comprehend the devastating extent and impact of violence against women. Throughout America, millions of women each year are beaten, assaulted, victimized, and terrorized by violence from husbands, boyfriends, relatives, acquaintances, and strangers. The level of violence against women in America is a national disgrace and remains one of our most deeply entrenched injustices.

Every American must understand the cruel effects of violence, work to improve our criminal justice efforts to stop such crimes, and help expand our social services efforts to assist women in preventing and escaping from this violence. I applaud the efforts of my colleague from California, Mrs. BOXER, in sponsoring the Violence Against Women Act, legislation that makes important changes in our Federal statutes to protect victims of battering and sexual assault and to increase funding for battered women's shelters and for education about these crimes.

Violence against women is a crime and it must be confronted vigorously by our criminal justice system. But domestic violence and sexual assault also pose serious health threats to women and must be addressed by the public

health community as well. For example, battering is the leading cause of injury to women in America, accounting for nearly one-third of emergency room admissions for women. Approximately 4,500 women are killed each year by their partners. Pregnant women are at special risk of injury from battering, and such violence endangers the health to both the mother and her baby. Roughly 4 million women suffer domestic violence each year; this is a nationwide public health crisis.

Our health care professionals are in a unique position to address this crisis. Battered women utilize health care services at higher rates than other women, not only for treatment of repeated injuries, but for related health problems, such as chronic stress-induced disorders. Violence in the home tends to escalate over time, placing battered women at risk of increasingly severe injury. The health care setting may be an important point of entry for a woman seeking help, and the health care professional may be the best and only hope for early intervention to prevent future violence and death.

Some battered women become virtual prisoners in their own homes; their partners have severed their access to money, transportation, telephones, friends, and family. They are completely isolated from any source of information or assistance; it is impossible for them to obtain any knowledge about how to escape, much less to accomplish it. Many women know that when they do try to escape their abusers, their chances of being killed increase dramatically. The health care setting may be the only refuge where these women have an opportunity to learn that there is help available and how to get it.

Until recently, the medical profession often joined in the conspiracy of silence surrounding battering by denying the obvious sources of injuries inflicted on women, minimizing the nature of such violence, rejecting women's pleas for help as beyond its domain, and worst, by blaming the victim for her own victimization. These attitudes have begun to change, slowly, but we need a nationwide, systematic effort to train health care professionals and to establish guidelines for helping victims.

Often the most important step physicians and nurses can take to help victims of violence is acknowledging the violence. Women may be so overwhelmed by fear, guilt, and shame that they cannot admit or discuss their own victimization. The medical profession can play a critical role in breaking through this silence, validating a woman's suffering and her right to stop it.

I have spoken primarily of domestic violence, but survivors of sexual assault face similar problems. Although hospitals have established protocols for the treatment of rape victims who report their assaults, as many as 9 of 10 sexual assaults are not reported, and the vast majority of victims do not seek help after an assault. On average, a victim may wait 5 years before seeking help. Yet sexual assault has profound mental and physical health consequences for women. For example, a recent study in my State of Washington found that two-thirds of pregnant teenagers had been sexually abused—a shocking statistic that suggests that sexual abuse may be a significant factor in our high adolescent pregnancy rate.

We know violence against women is a public health threat, but we are only beginning to understand how the public health community must be involved in combating it. Not enough attention has been focused on developing appropriate strategies in the health care setting to identify victims of violence, offer support and referrals for assistance, and create intervention programs to prevent future violence. Physicians, nurses, and other health care professionals should screen patients routinely for such abuse, and understand how to address it. I am proud that my district of Seattle has been a leader in this effort.

The legislation I am introducing today, the Women's Violence-Related Injury Reduction Act, recognizes that violence against women is a nationwide public health crisis requiring the commitment of the Federal Government. This legislation provides grants for the development and implementation of screening protocols to identify victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to educate and train health care professionals in helping victims of such violence. In addition, it requires development of a nationwide system for collecting data on injuries and other health effects of violence against women, and other epidemiological research on this problem. Finally, it provides funds to educate the general public on the public health impacts of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The medical community has an obligation to assess and protect a patient's overall health. Violence against women constitutes a grave threat to the life and health of millions of women each day, and it is time for our Nation to undertake serious and comprehensive efforts to combat it.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Women's Violence-Related Injury Reduction Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Domestic violence and sexual assault represent serious threats to the health and well-being of millions of women in the United States.

(2) Violence against women has serious health consequences for its victims, including fatality, severe trauma, repeated physical injuries, and chronic stress-related disorder.

(3) Violence against women has serious mental health consequences for its victims, including substance abuse, severe psychological trauma, and suicide.

(4) Approximately 4,000,000 women in the United States are victims of domestic violence each year, and 4,500 women are killed each year from such violence.

(5) One of two women is a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault during her lifetime.

(6) Battering is the leading cause of injury to women.

(7) It has been estimated that 1 in 6 pregnant women are battered, resulting in increased rates of miscarriage, stillbirths, and low-birthweight babies.

(8) Domestic violence may account for as much as one-third of emergency-room visits by women, an annual total of approximately 28,700 such visits.

(9) Domestic violence accounts for 21,000 hospitalizations, 99,800 days of hospitaliza-

tion, and 39,900 visits to a physician each year.

(10) Fewer than 5 percent of injured women are correctly diagnosed by medical personnel as being victims of domestic violence.

(11) Hospitals and clinics do not have a uniform set of protocols for the identification and referral of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, or for the training of health care professionals to perform such functions.

(12) A uniform surveillance system for monitoring the health effects of domestic violence and sexual assault should be established to determine the nature and extent of such violence and assault in the United States.

SEC. 3 ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN HEALTH PROGRAMS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 317A the following section:

"HEALTH PROGRAMS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT"

"SEC. 317B. (a) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRALS OF VICTIMS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities for the purpose of carrying out demonstration projects in which health care providers, in providing such care—

"(A) identify individuals whose medical condition or statements indicate that the individuals are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault; and

"(B) refer the individuals to entities that provide services regarding such violence and assault, including referrals for counseling, housing (including temporary housing), legal services, and services of community organizations.

"(2) TRAINING.—The Secretary may authorize grantees under paragraph (1) to expend the grants to train health care providers to carry out the activities described in such paragraph.

"(3) PROTOCOLS FOR IDENTIFICATION, REFERRALS, AND TRAINING.—

"(A) The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if, for the demonstration project involved, a protocol has been developed for identifying, referring, and training individuals for purposes of such paragraph, or the applicant for the grant agrees that such a protocol will be developed, and the Secretary approves the protocol. The Secretary may authorize grantees under such paragraph to expend the grants to develop such protocols.

"(B) The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if the applicant involved agrees that the project under such paragraph will be carried out in accordance with the protocol approved for the project by the Secretary under subparagraph (A), and that the project will not begin operation until the protocol has been so approved.

"(4) CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT ENTITIES.—The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if the applicant involved has, in developing the proposal of the applicant for a demonstration project under such paragraph, consulted with public and nonprofit private entities that, in the geographic area in which the project is to be carried out, provide services regarding domestic violence or sexual assault.

"(5) REPORTS.—The Secretary may make a grant under paragraph (1) only if the appli-

cant for the grant agrees to submit to the Secretary a report describing the activities of the project under such paragraph for the fiscal year for which the grant is made.

"(b) PUBLIC EDUCATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, shall carry out a program to educate health care providers and the public on the consequences to the public health of domestic violence and sexual assault.

"(c) EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, shall provide for the conduct of epidemiological research on domestic violence and sexual assault. In providing for such research, the Secretary shall ensure that, with respect to such violence and assault, data is collected on—

"(A) the incidence of cases and the effect of the cases on the costs of health care in the United States;

"(B) the type and severity of injuries sustained and the type and severity of any other resulting health conditions;

"(C) the extent to which victims seek treatment, including a comparison of the incidence of cases with the incidence of seeking treatment;

"(D) a description of common circumstances influencing victims not to seek treatment;

"(E) the types of medical facilities and health care providers from which victims seek treatment; and

"(F) the demographic characteristics of the individuals from whom data described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) is collected.

"(2) NATIONAL SYSTEM.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall cooperate with the States for the purpose of establishing, to the extent practicable, a national system for the collection of data regarding domestic violence and sexual assault.

"(3) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 1995, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report summarizing the data collected under paragraph (1) for the preceding 2 years.

"(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1996.

"(2) ALLOCATION FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall make available not less than 60 percent for grants under subsection (a)."

CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH BEND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share in the great accomplishments of my constituents, and it is with particular pleasure that I pay tribute to the South Bend Symphony Orchestra in the year of its Diamond Jubilee Anniversary. This fine South Bend institution has performed for three generations for the citizens in our community. The talented musicians and community leaders have enriched our lives and engaged our spirits. The South

Bend Symphony Orchestra has been an integral part of our city's heritage for 60 years, bringing local residents and friends together from around the region to enjoy its beautiful artistry and musical originality.

The South Bend Symphony Orchestra has a strong Hoosier foundation, rooted in civic pride and an appreciation of culture. Its hallmarks are originality and artistry, and the very presence of the South Bend Symphony Orchestra enhances the quality of life in northern Indiana.

I admire the leadership of the South Bend Symphony Orchestra in the Midwest, watching it move forward with such innovative projects as *Meet the Composer-Midwest*, which recently brought the noted Composer Michael Schelle to South Bend. Through this program, South Bend has enjoyed Mr. Schelle's original work by the symphony, as well guest lectures with four area institutions including Indiana University at South Bend and the University of Notre Dame.

The South Bend Symphony Orchestra has also been a leader in bringing the family closer together through music with its Family Series. This program features works designed to introduce children to the world of fine music.

I believe we can all agree that a wide range of music, from great classical pieces to casual concert music, has added to all of our lives. Great music is a necessary part of any civilized society. The South Bend Symphony Orchestra has presented a diverse program that appeals to broad audiences. As Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote years so many years ago, "Music is the universal language of mankind." I could not agree more.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I salute the South Bend Symphony Orchestra for 60 years of excellence, and wish it continued success into the next century.

UNINSURED PREGNANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the growing number of poor and disadvantaged children in this country. One out of every five children in America is poor. And more than 11 million American children are not covered by health insurance. This is disgraceful.

Although health care costs exceed 11 percent of our gross national product, the health status of American children is declining. Disappearing health insurance coverage for the Nation's poor and a shortage of clinics in thousands of inner city and rural areas have left low-income women and children without access even to the most basic health care. In fact, one-fourth of America's children go without immunization against diseases, including measles, mumps, whooping cough, and polio. And an alarming number of babies born in the United States die before their first birthday.

Infant mortality data illustrate the overall health of our children. We are failing to ensure that our Nation's children are growing up

healthy. Instead, we have slipped backward. The United States is behind 21 nations in infant mortality and behind 20 nations in child mortality.

It is inexcusable that one out of every four pregnant women is not insured for maternity care and an equal percentage do not receive any prenatal care during the first trimester. Yet statistics show that every \$1 spent on early prevention and intervention can save \$4.75 in costs associated with remedial education, welfare and crime down the road. And for every \$1 spent on all childhood immunizations, \$10 is saved in future medical costs.

The United States spends more per capita on personal health care than any other country and leads the world in medical technology. It is unacceptable that millions of American children do not receive adequate health care when they get sick because their uninsured families cannot afford it. We must act to provide health care to children and pregnant mothers.

Throughout my legislative career, I have pushed for health care reform at both the State and the Federal level. I have introduced comprehensive health reform legislation in each of the last seven Congresses. My bill would guarantee all Americans access to health insurance at group rates and it would help low-income people buy coverage.

Many hearings and debates are being conducted on different ways to improve our Nation's health care system. The problems are complex and the proposed solutions differ greatly from one another. Therefore, we do nothing and the situation worsens. This is indefensible. We cannot afford to ignore the plight of our children.

Not only is denying necessary health care to children unconscionable, it also hurts our long-term national economy. For the United States to compete in future international markets, our children must grow up healthy in order to be productive and working adults. Let's make this a top priority in the early months of next year.

TAIWAN—A SHOWCASE OF SUCCESS

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan is a tiny island nation in the Pacific, yet its story of economic success is truly remarkable. In 1959, Taiwan's population was 10.4 million; by 1991 it had doubled. In 1959, Taiwan's per capita GNP was the equivalent of US\$120; in 1991 it reached well over US\$8,000, ranking 25th in the world. Disposable family income has reached an average of US\$19,265 per household, and is still growing.

For the past 30 years, Taiwan's economic growth rate has averaged 8.8 percent annually. At the same time, the high savings rate among the people and substantial foreign exchange reserves held by the Taipei Government, together with low rates of inflation and unemployment, contributed to an atmosphere of prosperity. The jobless rate in Taiwan remains less than 2 percent, as it has for several years.

At the present time, the Taipei Government is in the beginning phase of a 5-year National Development Plan. With a total budget of over \$303 billion, the plan offers opportunities for American companies to bid on major contracts including flood control, city transportation networks, water and sewage plants, and highway construction.

On the eve of Taiwan's 81st national anniversary on October 10, 1992, I wish to commend Taiwan for all its economic successes.

TRIBUTE TO HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Garfield, NJ as it celebrates its centennial anniversary.

Holy Trinity was founded on August 10, 1892 as the First Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Holy Trinity Church of Passaic, NJ. It was founded by 15 emigres from Slovakia in eastern Austro-Hungary. Twenty-two others joined them before the end of 1892 and all were recorded as charter members. The English Dundee Presbyterian Church, at Third and Monroe Street in Passaic, NJ was their host church for more than 10 years. From 1892 to 1908, Holy Trinity received its spiritual ministry from elder members, Czech Presbyterians, and mission developers sent to the United States by the Evangelical Church in Slovakia. At best they were visited once or twice a month by mission developers since they had a church circuit in three and four States. These early ministers included the Reverend L. Novemesky, the Rev. L.A. Engler and the Rev. Daniel Bella.

In 1900, members living in E. Passaic, now Garfield, purchased land from the Belmont Land Association, on Palisade Avenue, near the crest of the hill. The first church was built on that site in 1902, and served the congregation until 1926.

In 1926, a landmark Gothic church was built on the site of the original church. It stands today continuing to serve Holy Trinity congregation. In recent years, restoration work has been undertaken on the church, the most recent in preparation for the centennial.

Bonding of its members has come about because of their kinship in faith over these 100 years and because of the fraternity which has been built through its many organized groups which have developed over the years. Many groups were formed during the growth years at Holy Trinity, each having a distinct purpose for serving the needs of the church and its members. Today many groups continue to serve the congregation with support and activity for their members.

Over these 100 years many of its members have served the congregation faithfully out of love with little or no recompense, save the willingness to serve their church and their community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Holy Trinity as it celebrates its 100th anniversary. I extend my best wishes to the congregation of Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church on the occasion of their centennial celebration.

CHINA EMERGES AS A FUNCTIONING DEMOCRACY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, entrepreneurial zeal has made the Republic of China East Asia's number two economic power after Japan, and the world's largest trading nation. Its wealth dazzles its neighbors in East Asia and its "Taiwan Experience" of succeeding in business and improving the people's standard of living is legendary among nations.

Much of the Republic of China's economic success is directly attributable to the efforts of its leaders: President Lee Teng-hui and Premier Hau Pei-tsun. President Lee and Premier Hau both fully understand that a strong economy is a necessary basis for political reforms.

From its one-party past, the Republic of China has emerged as a functioning democracy. The people on Taiwan are strong supporters of individual freedom and human rights for all people. Mr. Speaker, let us show our admiration of our Taiwan friends in the Pacific by congratulating them on their 81st National Day—October 10, 1992.

ETHNIC CLEANSING BY TURKEY IS SYSTEMATICALLY IGNORED

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, much of the world has been focused on ethnic cleansing efforts being undertaken in parts of the former Republic of Yugoslavia. In reaction to the many reports of these atrocities, Serbia and Montenegro have been targeted by a U.N.-initiated international blockade, a U.N.-sponsored peacekeeping task force and strong international condemnation. As a strong supporter of this type of international pressure, I am pleased that the United States and the European Community have received such wide international support for their efforts to end ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

It seems tragically ironic, however, that ethnic cleansing by a country nearby Yugoslavia has been systematically ignored by the Bush administration and many of our allies. The atrocities I refer to are being committed by the Government of Turkey against its Armenian, Greek, Cypriot and Kurdish minorities.

In 1915, Turkey took ethnic cleansing to the extreme, and the result was the Armenian genocide. This action alone, combined with the refusal by Turkey to admit culpability, makes me shudder to think that we gave this

supposed "ally" \$1 billion in foreign aid last year.

But it does not end there. For generations the Greek population living under Turkish rule has suffered the abuse of government-directed ethnic cleansing policies. In 1992 the Turks burned Smyrna and slaughtered its residents. Pogroms have been organized against Greeks in Istanbul and Izmir. Even today, Greeks residing within Turkey continue to exist as an oppressed minority.

Cypriots are another prominent example of an ethnic group that has suffered ethnic cleansing at the hands of Turkey. On a day-to-day basis for the past 18 years, the Turkish Government has actively removed Cypriots from their homes, detained Cypriots on political grounds, and concealed the whereabouts of missing Cypriots and Americans. The Turkish Government has also worked to undermine U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at finding a peaceful resolution to the dilemma. I have included for the record a copy of a New York Times editorial concerning ethnic cleansing in Cyprus. This editorial explains the situation that has arisen since the 1974 invasion of the sovereign nation of Cyprus by Turkish armed forces.

It is also painfully ironic that the United States has actively opposed ethnic cleansing by Iraq of its Kurdish minority. The United States provides air protection for Kurds residing in northern Iraq while ignoring military action being undertaken by Turkey against this same Kurdish minority, both in Turkey and across the border in northern Iraq. Amnesty International has repeatedly condemned Turkey for its use of torture, among other inhumane actions, against its Kurdish minority. This double standard cannot continue. The United States is spending millions of tax dollars to protect a group of people who are under daily attack by our "ally" Turkey. We, as a people, cannot afford to allow this outrage to persist.

The cold war is over. Communism and the U.S.S.R. are dead. Turkey demonstrated reluctance to assist the United States and United Nations during the Persian Gulf crisis and war. The political reality of the "new world order" is simply that Turkey is not the strategic ally that the Bush administration claims.

Even worse, Turkey has violated the United Nations charter, the NATO treaty, the human rights sections of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the European Convention on Human Rights, the fourth Geneva Convention, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Treaty of Guarantee under the London-Zurich Agreement of 1959-60. Their human rights abuses have been documented by Amnesty International, the Freedom House annual survey, the Human Rights Watch Report, the Humanitarian Law Project Report, the Helsinki Watch, and numerous international news organizations. This list of grievances reads like the rap sheet of an international criminal, not a close ally of the land of the free.

President Bush cannot continue to ignore these continued human rights violations. Ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, as horrible as it is, pales in comparison to almost a century of similar efforts by the regimes of Turkey and the Ottoman empire.

Mr. Speaker, I call on each and every one of my colleagues to stand up for human rights around the globe and to stop allowing this deadly double standard to continue. We, as a body, cannot and will not allow Turkey's despicable record of abuse, torture, genocide, and ethnic cleansing to go without response.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. RENEE LITA BORSTAD

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, as Congress probably will not be in session during National Consumers Week, October 25 through 31, 1992, I would like to honor today the respected director of the Consumer Affairs Office in Mount Holly, NJ, Mrs. Renee Lita Borstad. Mrs. Borstad has been director for 14 years, and she and her fine staff have done an excellent job of serving the people of Burlington County. Mrs. Borstad has always shown leadership in every kind of matter affecting consumers. Her expertise includes mail, print and telemarketing fraud, unfair business practices, credit problems, contractor disagreements, defective merchandise, landlord-tenant disputes and many other matters, all of which she handles with aplomb. She has worked tirelessly to make sure that justice prevailed in difficult situations and never backed down from seemingly impossible-to-win cases. She has triumphed in matters when the odds were stacked considerably high against the consumer. I would be remiss if I did not mention an item for which Mrs. Borstad is particularly known—her unique collection of chapeaux, with which she has singlehandedly revived the millinery industry in South Jersey. For all of the above reasons, I am pleased to recognize in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the earnest dedication of Mrs. Borstad in serving the public.

IN HONOR OF PATRICK J. NILAN

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to participate in the national convention of the American Postal Workers Union [APWU] in Anaheim, CA, on August 2, 1992. I would like to take this opportunity to share with the Members of the 102d Congress an important resolution which was proposed to the 4,000 APWU delegates in honor of their retiring national legislative director, Mr. Patrick J. Nilan.

DESIGNATE PATRICK J. NILAN NATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR EMERITUS

Whereas: National Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan has announced that he is not seeking re-election and will retire at the end of his present term in November, 1992 after serving the APWU membership as Legislative Director for 28 years in Washington, DC, and

Whereas: Prior to being elected in 1964 to that position, he was the elected Clerk Craft

Vice President (now NBA) for 6 years representing Union members in the midwest states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri—a total of 34 years as a nationally elected officer of the American Postal Workers Union and his predecessor Union, the United Federation of Postal Clerks, and

Whereas: Brother Pat Nilan, a member of the Minneapolis, Minnesota Area Local was also Secretary of his home Local for four years and President for 8 years—an incredible total of 46 years, a lifetime of working for and on behalf of APWU postal workers, and

Whereas: Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan established the Union's first Congressional political fund in 1965, shortly after he came to Washington and named it, the "Committee On Political Action" (COPA) which progressed from a few thousand dollars a year, over the years until today. When the APWU membership now provides well over a million dollars during each two-year congressional election cycle and has been able to help the campaign committees of our Congressional "friends" and help defeat those who are not, Brother Nilan has served as COPA Secretary-Treasurer for the past 27 years, and

Whereas: In addition, Pat Nilan has been serving as the constitutional editor of the APWU News Service and Associate Editor of the monthly APWU publication for his entire 28 years as National Legislative Director.

Whereas: Legislative Director Pat Nilan also established in 1966, at the request of then President E.C. "Roy" Hallbeck and as provided in a national convention, approved resolution from the Miami, Florida Local Union the respected and important APWU Postal Press Association. Nilan served as the first PPA President until proposing several years later that the PPA become autonomous within the National Union and establish a constitution, elect its own officers and determine its own programs and policies, which it did do, and

Whereas: With his decision to retire in November, we believe he should be recognized and appreciated for his tremendous record of service to our Union and membership, particularly for his 28 years as a dedicated, outstanding and most senior of all AFL-CIO Union legislative and political directors working with the Congress of the United States and representing us so effectively on "Capitol Hill", and

Whereas: Pat Nilan was a major player in the enactment of the two most important laws tremendously affecting postal workers and the U.S. Postal Service namely:

Public Law 89-301, enacted on October 29, 1965 which among many major employees benefits included:

(1) Establish a separate (from Federal Employees) basic compensation schedule for postal field service employees which established the symbol "PFS", and

(2) For the first time established a basic work week for all PFS full-time employees consisting of 5 eight-hour days with the 8 hours of service not exceeding 10 hours in one day—except in emergencies as defined by the PMG and even then cannot be worked more than 12 hours in a day, and

(3) "To the maximum extent practicable, senior regular employees should be assigned to a basic work week, Monday through Friday inclusive," and

(4) Eliminated the extreme burden of "Compensatory Time" (time off—for 6th or 7th day or required work) in lieu of overtime pay for postal employees. True overtime pay

was established for the first time by law—for an annual rate (now full-time) regular employee in excess of regular work schedule and a substitute employee (now, part-time flexible) in excess of 40 hours a week, and

(5) The postal unions subsequently won a Federal Court Case "Groettium vs. USPOD" (a Minneapolis postal clerk) against the Post Office Department's refusal to abide by these new overtime payment laws and as a result, most postal employees were paid many, many, many millions of dollars in overtime back pay, and

(6) Also, for the first-time each regular postal employee regular work schedule includes an eight-hour period of service, any part of which is within the period commencing at midnight Saturday and ending at midnight Sunday shall be paid extra compensation at the rate of 25 per centum of his/her hourly rate of basic compensation for each hour of work performed during that 8-hour period, and

(7) Among many other benefits, postal employees received as the result of P.L. 89-301 and favorable court decisions were guaranteed time and one half for all hours worked by regular full time employees and part-time substitute employees for Christmas Day, and also for the first time "Postal Employee Relocation Expenses" were granted, and

Whereas: Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan was also a major player with deceased UFPC and APWU President Frances "Stu" Filbey in another most important major law affecting Postal workers, namely Public Law 91-375 enacted on August 12, 1970. Known as the "Postal Reorganization Act of 1970," which followed the successful postal strike earlier that year and guaranteed postal employees and their Unions for the first-time ever, "Union Recognition" by law, and

Whereas: As a direct result of that law combined with P.L. 89-301, APWU has been able to negotiate wages, and other compensation benefits and conditions of employment. The "PRA" also specifically included all statutory benefits as retirement (CSRS-FERS), health benefits (FEHBA), life insurance (FEGLI) and injured worker compensation (FECA-OWCP). These benefits were guaranteed above and beyond other negotiated compensation benefits, and

Whereas: Legislative Director Pat Nilan and APWU have been successful in defeating all regressive legislative proposals during the past 12 years by Presidents Reagan and Bush to cut back, reduce, terminate or amend postal worker and retiree benefits including rejection and defeat of determined efforts by Reagan and Bush to "Privatize the U.S. Postal Service," and

Whereas: Pat Nilan is recognized by many prominent Congresspersons and Senators and their top personal staff persons and committees as an outstanding, persuasive, honest and effective legislative and political representative of the APWU on "Capitol Hill," and

Whereas: Civil Service Committee, Congressman Bill Clay (D-MO) and Mrs. Clay, after being advised of Legislative Director Nilan's retirement personally wrote Pat to say:

"After knowing of your decision to retire after such a long and illustrious career, we were still saddened by it; and we were deeply moved to know that we were with you during half of your 42 year struggle to improve the quality of life for postal workers and their families. We rejoiced with you in your greatest triumph securing Union Recognition by law for your membership," and

Whereas: Federal/Postal employee columnists in Washington, D.C. newspapers also

know well of Pat Nilan's efforts on behalf of the APWU membership with the U.S. Congress and on "Capitol Hill." For example, the nationally known and respected syndicated federal columnist Mike Causey for the major D.C. newspaper, The Washington Post after hearing of Brother Nilan's retirement earlier this year reported in his column:

"THE DEAN DEPARTS"

"Patrick J. Nilan, dean of the federal-postal union lobbyists here won't run for reelection in November. He's been a national officer of the American Postal Workers Union and predecessor unions for 34 years and legislative director for the last 28 years.

"Nilan's close relationship with fellow Minnesotans (Vice Presidents) Hubert H. Humphrey and Walter F. Mondale made it easier to get pro-postal worker bills through the Senate and White House.

"Nilan is easy to spot on Capitol Hill. He always wears a bow tie, and has a commanding voice that can charm members of Congress, or shatter marble as necessary. He usually was the top vote-getter in union elections for national officers," and

Whereas: We can understand Brother Nilan's desire to retire after 46 years as a Local and National Union officer with 28 years in Washington and enjoy "the fruits of his Union labor" with his family. However, he will certainly be missed and we believe that he richly deserves appropriate recognition and also the opportunity, if he so desires, to be available for advice, counsel and support for APWU and his successor as Legislative Director, and

Whereas: Brother Nilan's expertise, professional and personal Congressional contracts and with important staff persons developed over his long tenure can be very helpful on as a need basis to the new Legislative Director, APWU President, Executive Board and membership, and

Whereas: Our friend and great champion in the Congress, House PO&CS Committee Chairman Bill Clay always says, "We have not permanent enemies only, permanent issues." APWU has more than enough permanent legislative issues to campaign for in the future and we suggest if Brother Nilan is available when needed, as Legislative Director Emeritus, and therefore be it,

Resolved: The American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO national convention convened in Anaheim, California August 3-7, 1992 provides recognition and appreciation to the retiring "APWU Institution," National Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan for his 28 years of outstanding leadership and accomplishments in legislative and political representation on behalf of the APWU membership including the establishment and continued success of the Union's Committee on Political Action (COPA), and be it

Further Resolved: That Patrick J. Nilan be designated as the "National Legislative Director Emeritus" of the American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, as an "APWU Institution" whose 28 years as a Washington, D.C. National Officer may never be surpassed, and be it

Finally Resolved: We urge all delegates to the Anaheim California APWU National Convention August 3-7, to vote unanimously in support of this resolution.

Approved and Sponsored by: Minneapolis, Minnesota APWU Area Local.

KATHY FORBES,
President.

Date: June 8, 1992.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION INTO U.S. AGENCY FOR INTER- NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AD- MINISTRATOR'S COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am calling for the President of the United States to ask for the resignation of the U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator, Ronald Roskens.

A year-long investigation by the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, which I chair, assisted by the U.S. General Accounting Office's Office of Special Investigations, has confirmed allegations that AID Administrator Ronald Roskens abused his public office for private gain. I call on President Bush to appoint new leadership at AID, that will observe the high ethical standards that we expect of our senior Government officials.

In brief, the investigation found:

Administrator Roskens billed the Government for domestic travel to visit members of his family and friends and to take vacations.

Administrator Roskens also took four trips at Government expense to attend meetings of organizations in which he had been active as a private citizen.

Administrator Roskens or his spouse accepted something of value from nine non-governmental entities, several of which are prohibited sources due to their financial relationship with AID.

Although the AID Inspector General investigated and referred this same misconduct, the Justice Department declined to prosecute Dr. Roskens on charges of conflict of interest, illegal gratuity, and dual compensation. And when senior AID officials referred the Inspector General's findings to the White House, Presidential Counsel C. Boyden Gray only criticized two instances in which the Administrator inadvertently and unknowingly failed to comply with applicable standards of conduct, and demanded repayments from Dr. Roskens. No other disciplinary action was taken against the AID Administrator, although his domestic travel schedule fell dramatically.

This comprehensive investigation also uncovered additional instances where Administrator Roskens violated ethics standards. During the course of the investigation, Dr. Roskens once again reimbursed funds that had been used improperly.

The results of this investigation are particularly important because they speak to the root causes of a growing leadership crisis at an Agency which administers over \$7 billion in foreign aid each year. For years, independent reviewers have found serious misconduct and mismanagement at AID, culminating in a recent OMB-SWAT Team report that AID is still plagued by ineffectiveness and inefficiencies.

AID needs dynamic leadership committed to restoring and enforcing the highest ethical standards at that Agency. As this investigation revealed, Dr. Roskens personally ignored and evaded those standards, and under his stew-

ardship, allowed an unprecedented disregard for ethics at AID, which has further disrupted the Agency. I have lost confidence in Ronald Roskens' ability to lead AID, and the President must appoint new leadership immediately.

CLARIFICATION OF HOME SHOP- PING STATION PROVISIONS IN CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 12

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the full House two written statements that have been included in the permanent record of the House debate on September 17, 1992, as a part of the debate on the conference report on S. 12, the Cable Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992.

The statements submitted by myself and Mr. DINGELL, who served as chair of the conference committee, are meant to clarify the meaning of the bill's provisions on home shopping stations. They are attached at the end of this statement and should be considered a dispositive interpretation of the home shopping station provisions.

The purpose of these statements is to correct the misimpression created by written statements introduced in the record by Messrs. MARKEY and LENT during the debate. It should be noted that the Markey/Lent statements are in direct contradiction to the understanding arrived at by the majority of House conferees in their meeting with the Senate. It should also be noted that both Mr. MARKEY and Mr. LENT voted against the House position in conference and lost in a rollcall vote of the House conferees.

STATEMENT OF HON. DENNIS E. ECKART ON THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 12, THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1992

Mr. Speaker, I ask for clarification as to the meaning of the bill reported by the conference as it relates to so-called home shopping stations. It should be noted that S. 12 contained language which would have protected home shopping stations from being denied license renewal on the basis of their prior programming. I would draw my colleagues' attention to the fact that the bill as reported by the conference eliminates this express protection.

First, let me ask my colleague if I am correct that the proceeding mandated under section 614(g)(2) of the bill reported by the conference requires the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a *de novo* review of the overall regulatory treatment of stations that are predominantly utilized for sales presentations or program-length commercials, notwithstanding prior proceedings the FCC has conducted which may have permitted or had the effect of encouraging such stations' practices.

Second, am I correct in the view that the Commission's proceeding should consider the scarcity of broadcasting frequencies in determining whether these program formats are consistent with the public interest, whether it should take steps to prohibit, limit, or discourage such activities, and whether prior

agency decisions and policies should be revised in light of this new statutory mandate.

Finally, I ask my distinguished colleague if I am correct that the Commission proceeding required by section 614(g)(2) requires the Commission to give particular attention to the renewal expectancy to be awarded to stations that are predominantly utilized for sales presentations or program-length commercials? While the bill states that such expectancy shall not be denied solely because of the use of such a format, the bill intends for the Commission to give specific consideration as to whether use of such a format should be considered as a major factor determining to award or deny a renewal expectancy.

STATEMENT OF THE HON. JOHN D. DINGELL, ON THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 12, THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1992

Mr. Speaker, I have examined the statement of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Eckart, and assure him that his interpretations of this provision are entirely correct and reflect the language and intent of the bill as reported by the conference committee.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN M. CALDWELL VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Helen M. Caldwell, who is receiving the award of Volunteer of the Year from Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties chapter of the National Society of Fund Raising Executives.

This award is bestowed upon an individual who has demonstrated exceptional leadership through direct voluntary service or by coordinating groups of volunteers for one or more major fund raising projects. Through contributions of personal time, effort and leadership, the honoree must have clearly influenced the success of fund raising and organizational advancement.

Helen M. Caldwell has certainly fulfilled the demands of this prestigious award. Since 1985, Mrs. Caldwell has devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to Casa Pacifica, an emergency shelter for abused, abandoned and neglected children of Ventura County.

Serving as the president of the board of directors, Mrs. Caldwell has been instrumental in creating policy and defining the private sector's role in meeting the unmet needs of high-risk youth in Ventura County.

Before assuming the role of president, Mrs. Caldwell served on the executive, finance, personnel, program, search, and board development committees. In October 1989, Helen assumed the duties of co-chair of the Capital Campaign and has been extremely successful in this area; \$3.5 million has been raised from the private sector and construction is scheduled to begin in the fall of this year.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is my pleasure to commend Helen M. Caldwell as Volunteer of the Year for the Santa Barbara/Ventura Counties chapter of the National Society of Fund Rais-

ing Executives, and to wish her well in all future endeavors.

MACEDONIA: BALANCED BETWEEN FREEDOM AND CONFLICT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, during the waning days of the 102d Congress, I extend my remarks to bring attention to the precarious position in which the people of the Republic of Macedonia find themselves. When we adjourn next week, Members of Congress will return to their respective States; however, foreign policy issues will not stand still. Unfortunately, conflicts around the globe will continue.

I am particularly concerned that Members of the House and Senate and those in the administration be aware—and fully consider—the position in which the Republic of Macedonia finds itself at this time. I draw attention to and will insert in the RECORD following my remarks, two items which I hope will be useful in this regard. The first item is a letter written by Efrogdita Atzeff, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization [MPO] of the United States and Canada to the members of the European Community. The second item is a resolution of the duly elected delegates of the MPO of the United States, Canada, Australia, Belgium, and Brazil, who met in Lansing, MI at their 71st annual convention on September 4-6, 1992.

The letter and the resolution follow:

RESOLUTION

The duly elected delegates of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization (MPO) of the United States, Canada, Australia, Belgium and Brazil, who met in Lansing, Michigan, at their 71st annual convention September 4-6, 1992, unanimously voted to appeal to world governing bodies for immediate recognition of the Republic of Macedonia and for the presence of a peace-keeping force in the Republic of Macedonia, hereby proclaim:

Whereas, The future of the Republic of Macedonia remains precariously balanced between freedom and conflict;

Whereas, The Republic of Macedonia is essentially imprisoned between two hostile powers that have embargoed vital humanitarian supplies;

Whereas, The Republic of Macedonia has moved steadily toward independence and democracy and so far has been spared the ravages of an ethnic war;

Whereas, The Republic of Macedonia has demonstrated support for the United Nations arms embargo upon Serbia, thereby exhibiting a desire to be a credible and legitimate member of the international community;

Whereas, The region is rich in natural resources and human talent, and the people demonstrate an intense yearning to regain their identity and dignity, to determine their own fate and to develop a market economy;

Whereas, If the Yugoslav war expands into the Republic of Macedonia, regional forces (Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Turkey) with a strong interest in Macedonia's territory could escalate the conflict making it more difficult to localize;

Whereas, If the internal suffering of the people, and external pressures are allowed to

continue within the Republic of Macedonia, destabilization and breakdown of central authority will unhesitatingly lead to exploitation by Serbia and Greece to divide Macedonia;

Whereas, The presence of a peace-keeping force will deter expansion of the Yugoslav war and be strategically located to diffuse the current situation in the region; therefore be it

Resolved; The candle of freedom in Macedonia must continue to burn and the Republic of Macedonia must be recognized by the world community without further delay. In addition, the MPO strongly recommends the earliest establishment of a peacekeeping force in Macedonia while peace still exists. Further bloodshed in the Balkans can be avoided by quick and urgent recognition of the Republic of Macedonia.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MACEDONIAN PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

Fort Wayne, IN, March 5, 1992.

To Members of the European Community:

The Greek government's claim that the Republic of Macedonia has no right to the name "Macedonia" should not affect the recognition of this republic as a free and independent state.

Greece's appellation belongs to land that presently is northern Greece—the same land, the southern part of Macedonia, which Greece seized in 1913.

Never before this date in the history of the Balkan Peninsula did Greece ever control or rule the geographic and political nation known to antiquity and to medieval and modern Europe as Macedonia.

Ancient Greece extended southward in the Balkan Peninsula from the 40th parallel to the 36th. Its greatest length was 250 miles from Mount Olympus to Cape Taenarium; and it measured 180 miles in breadth from Actium to Marathon. Although this space was less than the area of the state of Ohio, it was divided into twenty-four separate, politically independent of each other countries. Macedonia was never one of these city-states. It was known as the Kingdom of Macedon; and later, under Alexander the Great, it became the Macedonian Empire. Situated well above the 40th parallel, it lay north of Thessaly and east of Illyricum.

Alexander the Great's father was the famous Philip II of Macedon, who, as a young man in his early twenties had been forced to live, as a captive resident, in the Greek city-state of Thebes. There he learned the fine art of Greek warfare as well as that of their politics. Also he studied the Greek language and the Greek character. Alexander's mother, Olympias, was the daughter of the Molossian king.

After the fall of the Macedonian Empire the country was ruled by the Roman Empire from 146 B.C. to 395 A.D., when it was ceded to the Eastern Roman Empire.

The original Thraco-Illyrian population of Macedonia was absorbed by the great Slav migration that lasted from the third to the seventh century A.D. In 879, the Bulgar Khan Asparukh crossed the Danube into the Balkan Peninsula and merged his followers with the Slavonic population. Macedonia became a part of the Bulgarian Empire, except for the few years of the Serbian invasion during the 14th century.

The Serbian incursion was supplanted in 1389 by the Ottoman onslaught that lasted for five hundred years.

Presently, Macedonia is suffering from the results of the Treaty of Bucharest, 1913,

which ignored Macedonia's expectation for independence and, instead partitioned it among Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria.

How long will it take contemporary Greece to live down the untruth that its government is promulgating about Macedonia? If we are to refer back to Aristotle, who, when asked what a man could gain by telling a falsehood, replied: "Never to be credited when he speaks the truth."

Greece has not told the truth. It is time to forget her protests concerning a republic which already has legislated a guarantee of existing borders. It is time to grant full diplomatic recognition to the Republic of Macedonia.

Sincerely,

EFRODITA ATZEFF,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION MODIFYING LEASED EMPLOYEE RULES

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today with Congressman HOWARD BERMAN to modify the "leased employee" rules of the Internal Revenue Code to ensure that individuals who work for leasing organizations receive adequate retirement protection. There have been several recent reports of fly-by-night leasing organizations that do not provide adequate protection to their workers, and this legislation is an attempt to ensure that workers receive the protection they deserve, while also simplifying and liberalizing the current complex rules applicable to leased employees, leasing organizations, and companies utilizing leased employees.

The leased employee rules were added to the Internal Revenue Code in 1982 to end abuses where employers would refuse to cover their employees under retirement plans or provide other fringe benefits, while at the same time providing themselves with generous benefits. Employers were able to accomplish this result by firing their employees and then leasing them back using a separate corporate entity. To prevent this abuse, and to encourage the goal of adequate retirement protection for lower- and middle-income workers, Congress enacted the leased employee rules.

Under these rules, a person performing services for an employer may be treated as an employee for purposes of several provisions of the Internal Revenue Code such as non-discriminatory pension coverage and continuation of health care coverage in certain qualifying events, even if the common law definition of "employee" would not otherwise apply to that person.

Legislation passed by the House and currently pending in the Senate would make one modification to the definition of leased employee. The Committee on Ways and Means adopted this legislation earlier this year. But in my work on that Committee, and throughout the hearings on that legislation, I have become convinced that more modifications are necessary. The current rules are complex, and

penalize many companies and leasing organizations unfairly—while at the same time leaving the potential for abusive situations. The answer is to simplify the rules and expand the opportunities for more workers to receive retirement protection. Our legislation achieves both goals.

Although it is obviously too late for this legislation to move through the legislative process at this late date, we are introducing it now in the hopes that the Ways and Means Committee will put this issue in the forefront of its legislative agenda in the new Congress which will convene next January.

MAHATMA GANDHI

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 552. This bill would authorize the establishment of a memorial in Washington, DC to honor the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. It should be noted that the Coalition for a National Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi will be solely responsible for payment of the establishment of the memorial and that no Federal funds will be used to erect the memorial. In these fiscally tight times, we must be concerned about costs, even in commemorating as great a figure as Mahatma Gandhi.

America played a much larger role in the teachings and works of Mahatma Gandhi than we realize. Gandhi borrowed largely from the

enlightened works of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, two of America's greatest romantic and transcendentalist writers and was able to crystallize their teachings into the famous nonviolent, independence movement that freed India from British rule. These teachings came back to the United States through his teachings and manifested themselves into one of the greatest figures in American history in the 20th century. We are all familiar with the immense impact Mahatma Gandhi had on the teachings of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the civil rights movement in our country during the 1960's.

Mahatma Gandhi spent his life promoting human rights and human dignity by perfecting the techniques of nonviolent protest. He taught the world the valuable lesson of civil disobedience. That is why I am pleased to lend my name to this resolution and look forward to seeing this memorial rise in our Nation's Capital.

